THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1880. NO. 219.

JESSIE'S VIRTUE

BECOMES A SUBJECT OF COMMENT.

Mr. Hill Denies all Knowledge of the Woman and Her Grievances—A Rich Chapter—A Curious Family Affair—A Brutal Wife Murder in North Carolina.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The National Republican of this morning publishes the details of a suit filed by Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, attorney on behalf of Miss Jessie Raymond, of Atlanta, against Senator Ben Hill for seduction and support of the child—damages laid at ten thousand dollars. Senator Hill denies in toto all connection with her, and since her arrival here has refused to see her or deal with her. He will develop the conspiracy as blackmail and cause the arrest and indictment of all parties concerned, including, it is charged, Mrs. Lockwood, Lawyer Pelham, of Alabama, and a Georgian in office here; also a merchant and his book-keeper in Atlanta whom, she says, have been her friends in the matter.

It will develop one of the most startling cases of blackmail on record. The woman is here at the Washington house after being turned out of a respectable boarding house.

S. W. S.

The Woman's Atlanta Record.

Her name is Jessie Raymond. She says that Senator Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, seduced her in Atlanta in the year 1877, quietly enters suit against him in the district supreme court of Washington, modestly fixing the damages at $10,000. This means, of course, that our distinguished senator has done her good name ten thousand dollars worth of harm. Of his own knowledge this reporter knows nothing of the woman, Jessie Raymond, but if all the bad things told him about her yesterday be true, the wickedest of men with the worst of intentions could not have injured her fair fame since her sojourn in Atlanta. A condition precedent to the besmirching of a white character is the possession of a white character. The reporter made a thorough and impartial investigation of Jessie Raymond's standing on yesterday and gives the particulars as gleaned from the lips of reliable people. Of the many with whom he talked, not one had ever heard her accused of bearing a virtuous reputation. But let them tell the story. Jessie Raymond came to Atlanta about four years ago. She stopped at the Markham house. A short time after her arrival she was guilty of disreputable conduct and ordered to leave. She did so, and procured quarters with a notorious woman of bad repute. She told this woman that she came to Atlanta from Albany, Ga., where she had spent eighteen months in a bagnio. She also informed her that she went to Albany as a ballet dancer in a show, having quitted a house of ill fame in St Louis to join the troupe. With this woman Jessie Raymond lived for some time, and was regarded not only as a prostitute, but a very common woman of the town. She was so poor and unattractive that she had to borrow money to procure the necessities of life.

After awhile she left her companion and went to live in a room up-stairs on Peachtree street. She lived alone, and here her child was born. Parties who remember the event distinctly state that before it occurred, according to Jessie Raymond's own statement, men were in the habit of visiting her apartment. People who live in the immediate vicinity say that Jessie Raymond was regarded as a woman of bad character. At any rate, the man who rented her the room was threatened, by anonymous letters, with indictment if she was not made to leave.

She did leave, and going to a certain gentleman told him that she wished to rent a house from him. Thinking that something was wrong about her, he told her to call at another time. In the meantime he went to the neighborhood in which she had lived and investigated her character. He discovered that it was bad, and notified her that she could not have the house. A few days later she walked up to him on Marietta street and asked him why he refused to let her have the house. He replied that he was not in the habit of renting his houses to women of bad character, whereupon she became very much insulted and threatened him with her husband, whom she said was a traveling man, and was able and willing to protect her. He gave her his address, and requested her to send him around. And so they parted. This was the last the gentleman ever saw of Jessie Raymond. She succeeded, however, in renting a small house down on James street. Here she lived for sometime with her child and a servant, and here her irregularities so displeased the neighbors that she was forced to leave the premises. Her washwoman who had access to her house night and day says that she never spent a night without a male companion.

But this is not all. Jessie Raymond, according to the statement of people who have watched her career, is not only a woman of very easy virtue, but she is a blackmailer of the worst type, having made several unsuccessful attempts to extort money from certain gentlemen in this city.

But this is not all. Jessie Raymond left for Washington a few days since, and not having a sufficiency of funds to purchase a ticket, is said to have made a most immoral proposition with a view to making out the full fare.

It is stated upon good authority that before Senator Hill left Atlanta for Washington, Jessie Raymond sent a certain lawyer to him who said that she intended to bring the matter before the court if he did not furnish her with a certain sum of money. Senator Hill replied, that he knew nothing of her, would have nothing to do with her, and didn't care if she brought an action in every court in the country. He was determined that she should not extort money from him in the name of infamy, and he was right. She tried the same thing last fall and Senator Hill denounced and defied her to her face, and he was right. For months and months this same Jessie Raymond has been pushing her infant through the streets of Atlanta without making the slightest effort to bring its father to justice, and at this late day, notwithstanding her career in this city, she has the brazen effrontery to single out a distinguished gentleman and sue him in a court in Washington for her seduction, which she alleges was accomplished in Atlanta. Now, why does this wicked woman sneak off to Washington to bring suit against Mr. Hill? Why did she not make her complaint in the county of Fulton, where the crime is alleged to have been committed, where Mr. Hill still lives, and where, until a short time ago Jessie Raymond herself resided. The reason is of a two-fold nature. In the first place Jessie Raymond is too well known in Atlanta, to make people believe that anybody could have seduced her since her arrival in this city; and in the second place, it is clear that not having been able to extort money from Senator Hill here, she fondly hopes to succeed in doing it there, by a system of attack which she vainly imagines will not only loosen the strings of his purse, but also endanger his political standing. We are on the very threshold of a great campaign, and it seems that Jessie Raymond is to be used as a contemptible tool in the effort to break down the influence of one of our most distinguished statesmen at the very time when he most needs it. But she will never succeed. We believe Senator Hill to be the victim of a vile attempt at blackmail, and that every poisoned dart from his foul pursuers will fall harmless at his feet, for "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."

The reporter called upon Colonel Pike Hill, who is understood to be one of Senator Hill's representatives in this city, to get further information, if possible, concerning this outrageous charge. Colonel Hill declined to enter into details at this time, but informed the reporter that he had positive proof going to show that Senator Hill did not seduce Jessie Raymond, and that Jessie Raymond was a prostitute when she came to Atlanta.

We have looked into the whole matter with great care; have taken pains to gather our information from reliable people in a position to know, and to our mind the conclusion seems irresistible that the woman Jessie Raymond is simply an instrument in the hands of some of Senator Hill's bitter but cowardly enemies who are bent upon his political ruin.

In the name of justice, therefore, we take up the cudgels in his defense, and shall be glad to add our full strength to the blows from his good right arm as he strikes in so righteous a quarrel. We feel that the time has not yet come in the history of this country when a woman of the Jessie Raymond stripe can basely attempt to drag down the character of a distinguished citizen without feeling the full force of an outraged public sentiment.

She Retracts It All.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Miss Raymond in whose behalf Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood yesterday filed papers in this city, in a suit against Senator B. H. Hill, for alleged seduction, furnishes to-day the following statement:

Whereas, suit has been filed by Belva A. Lockwood, attorney at law, in the district of Columbia, in my name, against Benjamin H. Hill, the same being an action of damages for seduction and support of child, now, of my own free will and consent, without pay or reward or promise thereof, I declare that I have no claim whatever against Benjamin H. Hill, and he is not my seducer; that the papers filed by the said Lockwood were filed without my knowledge or consent, and against my solemn protest; that they were never read to me and their contents were unknown to me, and no oath was put to me, or taken by me in said case.

(Signed) JESSIE RAYMOND.

Crimes and Casualties.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A Rochester special states that at about half-past two yesterday morning a loud explosion awoke the inhabitants of Bergen, Genesee county, and Newdigg's warehouse, in the business part of the village, was discovered on fire. Another explosion occurred, and the roof of Fuller's hardware store was hurled to the ground in fragments. Almost immediately after this a third explosion occurred in an adjoining building, and in a few minutes the flames were spreading along the whole street. Fire apparatus was in one of the first on fire and there was nothing with which to fight fire. Aid was telegraphed for from Rochester, but before a response could be made to the call the entire business portion of Bergen was in ruins. Twenty business places and nine dwellings were destroyed. The fire was plainly the work of incendiaries, as the evidences of a train of powder from the barn to the buildings where the second and third explosions occurred could be easily traced while the fire was raging. Loss, $140,000.

A Columbia, S. C., special states that yesterday afternoon, at Silver Street, Newberry county, Mr. Sperman, a respectable and successful farmer, entered his house, accosted his younger brother, who was just rising from the table, saying, "I want to speak to you, brother," and simultaneously drew a large knife and made a slash at his brother's throat, cutting a terrible gash and severing the jugular vein, causing death in a few moments. The slayer then rushed into the adjoining room and cut his wife's throat from ear to ear. He then lifted the bloody knife and deliberately cut his own throat. It is supposed that he was laboring under temporary mental aberration, as he was a sober, kind-hearted man, and on the most affectionate terms with his wife and brother.

CARTHAGE, N. C., March 1.—Last night George McFaden, living in Richmond county, about forty miles southeast of this place, shot and fatally wounded his wife, a young girl aged eighteen or twenty years. He entered his house and on perceiving a young boy seated by the fire, he began by accusing his wife of inconstancy, at the same time threatening her life. Becoming alarmed at his threats, she made an attempt to get under the bed out of his reach, but while she was in a stooping position he seized her and threw her down; then drawing his revolver, placed it against her side and fired, the ball passing through the lower lobe of the right lung, and passing through the diaphram lodged in the left side.

The enraged man then turned and fired two shots at the young man by the fire, but fortunately, neither took effect. He then told his wife, who lay gasping on the floor, that if that did not kill her he would return and complete the job, fled out at the open door and made good his escape, although he was pursued by a number of his neighbors, who, it is said, were determined to lynch him on sight. The young wife died a few hours after she had been shot. McFaden had only been married a few weeks. The woman was highly respected by all of her neighbors. It is not believed the inhuman husband had any cause to suspect the woman of infidelity in her relations with the boy found in her room on the night of the tragedy, or any one else. Her conduct had always been remarkably modest and unassuming.

STATESVILLE, N. C., March 3—Immense excitement prevails in this county. For several weeks it has been known that a number of dogs in the upper portion of the county had been attacked with the rabies and were running wild over the county, biting other dogs, until the people of the county have been compelled to adopt some systematic course for killing all animals attacked with or showing symptoms of the disease. Such is the excitement that all of the schools have closed and the children are detained at home. Several persons have been fatally bitten by the rabid canines. The authorities will probably have to call out an armed force to exterminate the dogs attacked with the disease.

BOSTON, MASS., March 3.—A story comes from the Concord state prison which is of considerable interest. From the facts, as nearly as could be learned, it appears that one of the murderers of Mr. Frye has, ever since his incarceration, claimed to have been haunted with the ghost of his victim, and during the stillness of the midnight hours has been in the habit of uttering the most heart-rending shrieks for mercy. The prisoner was so refractory, and begged so piteously, that he was placed in a cell with another inmate who has been confined within the prison walls for many years. A short time afterward the murderer called one of the keepers to him, and asked: "What will be done with me in case I kill any one?" The officer replied that he would be hanged. Nothing more was thought of this until the noise of a terrible struggle was heard in one of the cells, when it was discovered that the Italian had sought his fellow companion's life with a knife he had secured in one of the glue-shops of the prison. The prisoner's name is said to be Bandiera. He was immediately put in solitary confinement, where he can enjoy his ghost alone.

SEYMOUR, March 3.—A curious complication of family affairs has just been developed here. Dr. Frank Bledson, his wife Rose and two bright little girl babies were a family at Brownstown in 1866. The husband and wife separated. Dr. Bledson went to Shelbyville and located. His wife soon after procured a divorce. The doctor soon after married at Shelbyville. Some time since his wife died, by whom he had five boys. After her death a correspondence sprang up between the doctor and his former wife which resulted in a renewal of the old flames of love, the embers of which were doubtless still smoldering, and a promise of remarriage. The wedding was set for Saturday evening, at the Jonas hotel, this city. When they met, caresses were freely indulged in by the long separated wife and husband, and their two little girls, now aged fourteen and sixteen, and the plighted faith renewed, the doctor promising to be a kind and loving father to Mrs. Bledson and her children.

He then informed his wife that she must likewise be a mother to his five boys, when she indignantly said, "Never!" A few words then passed between them. They separated. The doctor took the train for Shelbyville, to join his five boys, while Mrs. Bledson took her two girls and returned to Brownstown.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The trial of Virgil Gully for the murder ex-State Senator John P. Gilmer, one of the victims of the Chisholm massacre, will commence at DeKalb, Miss., on Monday next. District Attorney Ford conducts the prosecution, assisted by Judge Ware, United States district attorney for the southern district of Mississipi. Mrs. Gilmer, the widow of the murdered man, leaves Washington to-morrow to attend the trial as a witness.

Miss Horton, of Alabama, who recently shot a son Senator Morgan for alleged breach of promise to marry and other wrongs, has been indicted by the grand jury of this district.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—A fire in Brinkley, Arkansas, early yesterday morning, destroyed the large hotel owned by Gunn & Black. Loss $10,000. Uninsured. The west end of the hotel was occupied by the officers of the Southern express company and Memphis and Little Rock railroad, and all of their papers and valuables were destroyed. Several commercial travelers barely escaped with their lives.

DANVILLE, March 3.—M. H. Tredway, deputy collector of internal revenue was convicted of embezzlement in the United States district court here to-day. Judge Rivers to-day remanded Reynolds, colored, to the sheriff of Patrick county, in accordance with the recent decision of the United States supreme court.

WILMINGTON, DEL., February 3.—Henry Papper, law partner of Senator Bayard, was found dead in bed here this morning. It is believed he died from apoplexy during the night.

ARROGANT ATLANTA

AS PENNED BY J. AUGUSTUS SALA.

From the Rural Cow Paths of Augusta to the Bustling, Impatient Excitement of a Great Metropolis—Peculiarities Noted, Individual Oddities Diagnosed.

London Daily Telegraph.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, January 21.—They bundled us out of the train at Arrogant Atlanta at five o'clock in the morning, and in the middle of a fog that would have done honor to Sheerness in October. No physical coercion, it must be admitted, was used in extruding us from the train, and the gentleman who had so frequently denounced the meanness of the journey publicly proclaimed from behind his curtains his resolution to have his dollar and a half's worth out of the "sleeper," and to remain in bed until breakfast time; but the negro shoeblack told us that it was "quite most de fashionable ting" to go to the hotel until we could "make connections" with the train for New Orleans, and as a stranger in Atlanta I did not like to be unfashionable. The railway depot is in the very center of the arrogant city, and right opposite a tall hotel called the Markham house; so thither we repaired, shivering. We were affably received, and the black waiter, who conducted us to a very elegantly furnished bed-room, forthwith brought us a jug of iced water to regale ourselves withal. Ice is the Alpha and Omega of social life in the United States of America. You begin and you end every repast with a glass of iced water; and whenever you feel lonely in your bed-room you have only to touch the electric bell, and the waiter makes his appearance with an iced water pitcher. I do not know whether they ice the babies to soothe them during the anguish of teething; but I have already hinted that the first thing that an American undertaker does with the mortal coil of our dear brother departed is to ice it. We concluded not to drink the glacial beverage, but to shiver until breakfast time. But why was it so cold? I asked myself. Were we not yet in the state of Georgia? Were we not still in the sunny south? We had left June weather at Augusta. Why this chilliness of temperature at Atlanta? I soon found out the reason why. The arrogant city is at the foot of a mountainous region, and is itself a thousand feet above the sea level. It was not a real fog which had suffocated us; it was a mountain mist. I half expected, when I received this information, to find all Clan Alpine's warriors true in the breakfast hall, and to be told by the negro waiter—beshrew his iced water!—that he was Roderick Dhu. Between Augusta and Atlanta there is as much structural and social difference as there is between Birmingham and Stratford-on-Avon; that is to say, the difference which exists between swart and grimy and anxious industry and simple, peaceful, beautiful rurality. Augusta in its every root of green prettiness is redolent of the south. Atlanta at once and emphatically reminds you of the stern strong north. The Atlanta papers rally their sister city for being such a campo vacano of a place. "The Augusta cow," I read in one of the local journals, "is still at large." Why not? A city cannot be very wicked when the cows roam undisturbedly about the streets. I would sooner meet a cow than a steam-engine; and the locomotives are puffing and panting about the streets of Atlanta all day long. There is a very excellent reason for the go-ahead and substantially northern aspect of the capital of Georgia. The city is a creation, so to speak, of the day before yesterday. Next to Savannah, it is the largest city in the state, and the population they told me exceeds 50,000, although "Appleton" puts it down at only 38,000 in 1878; and its remarkable outgrowth has been ascribed to the fact that it is the centre of an extensive network of railways. But there is another reason. During the civil war Atlanta was the Richmond of the central south; and its position made it a place of vital importance to the southern cause. The siege of Atlanta by General Sherman will ever memorable in the history of the great struggle, and with its capture the doom of the confederacy was virtually sealed. Before evacuating Atlanta to fall back on Macon, the confederate commander, General Hood, set fire to all the machinery, stores, and munitions of war which he was unable to remove, and in the terrible conflagration which ensued, on September 3, 1864, the greater part of the city was reduced to ashes. Its resuscitation was swift and marvellous. Immense hotels arose. The Kimball and the Markham houses rival the caravansaries of Philadelphia in vastness and handsomeness; there is a grand state house, and, of course, a grand opera house; there is a state library, containing 16,000 volumes, and the young men of Atlanta have a library with 5,000 volumes, while there are as many tomes in the library of the Oglethorpe college. Gigantic warehouses and dry goods stores rise on every side, and the city is growing rapidly rich, owing to its being a vast emporium for the produce of the south, and a distributing centre for such northern commodities as the south has need of. I should scarcely call it an agreeable city, but it is in all respects a very remarkable one. The negro population seemed to be numerous, and to be very hard at work as porters and packers, and I saw very few street-corner loafers. Why I have called Atlanta arrogant is not with the slightest intent of disparaging her, but because she seems to have altogether a certain swaggering mien and a high-handed manner of comporting herself, as though she was saying, "See what a burnt-up city can do; look at my hotels and my banks, my colleges and libraries, my dry-goods stores and my first Methodist churches, and then talk of the crippled and impoverished south, if you dare."

The great marble entrance hall and clerk's office of the Markham house, where they treated us very politely, and charged us only three dollars for excellent accommodation and a capital breakfast, is slightly suggestive of a Moorish-built house in Andalusia, inasmuch as it has a patio, or inner court-yard, of marble, round which run galleries, supported by marble columns, and leading to the various corridors. But the patio of a Morocco-Andalusian house is open to the sky, whereas that of the Markham house is roofed in; and the space beneath, whether the roof be of cupola or not, is always known as the "rotunda." There at the clerks' counter you register your name, and inquire for your letters. There, at a stand at one side of the hall, you buy your newspapers and your postage stamps. Elsewhere you find facilities for purchasing railway tickets to every part of the union, or for sending telegraphic messages; and at a stall at the opposite extremity you find a place for the sale of cigars, which, as a rule, are expensive and not good. While traveling in America never cease to bear this cardinal fact in mind, that this is a wholesale and not a retail country. Everything is on an extensive scale. Nothing is petty. And if you want a good cigar at a reasonable rate you must get some friend to introduce you to a direct importer of the article and buy a couple of boxes. You may even get good and comparatively cheap claret if you buy it by the cask and bottle it yourself; only the trouble is that the venerable and elderly traveler who has been accustomed from his youth upwards to drink a modest pint of St. Julien at his dinner does not see his way towards traveling up and down the enormous continent with a hogshead of Bordeaux in his baggage. Frenchmen, as a nation, are not travelers. Were they such wanderers to and fro on the earth's surface as we are, I imagine that nine lively Gauls out of ten, journeying through the interior states, would go mad for want of their accustomed vin ordinaire at breakfast and dinner. Yes, I know very well that vin ordinaire at thirty cents a pint can be obtained at many of the New York restaurants; but the great republic is not one New York. From the point of view of cheap and good wine I have hitherto found it a great desert in which New York is the one oasis. But halte la. It is too early to generalize. I have not yet seen New Orleans. There must be some thousand lusty Creoles in the crescent city, of Gallic descent, to whom cheap claret must be a necessary of life. And—much more—I have not yet seen Chicago the marvellous. I have not yet seen San Francisco the astonishing. There will be claret enough there, I have no doubt.

I saw two strange specimens of American humanity at the Markham house, Atlanta—the very strangest, assuredly, that I have yet beheld in the course of my travels. I met them loafing in the hall. They occupied two rocking chairs. They were smoking very big cigars, and they were the observed of all observers. Strange man number one was over six feet high and correspondingly athletic. He was very handsome and exceedingly dirty. He wore his brown hair flowing in long ringlets over his shoulders and a good way down his back. He was full bearded and moustached; but a very long period seemed to have elapsed since any barber had "fixed" him up with the emollient pomatum or the invigorating bay rum. His attire consisted of an old drab coat, ves, and continuations, high boots, as innocent of "the soot pots of Day and Martin" as were the boots of Frederick the Great, as pictured by Mr. Carlyle; and a battered, greasy, old low-crowned felt hat, with a monstrous broad brim, which, with a tarnished gold cord and tassel encircling it, looked like the ghost of a Mexican sombrero galonado. His revolvers and his bowie-knife—if his equipment comprised such trinkets—did not in sight appear; his age might have been about thirty-five. His companion was, perhaps, bordering on sixty; but his grizzled hair fell over his shoulders, just as did the lovelocks of his companion. He was quite as unwashed and unbrushed; his apparel was similar in cut to that of his fellow; only there was no galon or tarnished gold cord round his sombrero. Who were these hirsute men? At first I took them for "moonshiners," or illicit whisky distillers, who just now are abounding in the state of Georgia, and against whom the federal government has sent out a whole army of revenue officers, well mounted, and armed to the teeth with rifles and six-shooters. The "moonshiners'" haunts are up in the mountains, and the revenue people find the task of raiding the stills to be both difficult and dangerous, since the smugglers are very apt to show fight, and derive much gratification from hiding behind projecting ledges of rock, and "potting" the excise officers as the latter ride by. The state of things fiscal in Georgia is, in fine, closely similar to that which existed in Scotland in the days of a certain "riding officer" of the excise named Robert Burns. But the hairy men whom I saw in the hall of the Markham house could scarcely have been "moonshiners." They were not under guard, nor were they handcuffed. "Bushwhackers" they might have been, but could be so no longer, since the guerrilla or "bushwhacking" profession faded out with the civil war. Were they members of that darkly-famed and direly-dreaded vehmgericht the "ku-klux-klan? No; the mysterious brethren of the ku-klux only sallied forth by night, and when engaged in their nocturnal raids they wore masks and black calico shrouds over their ordinary garments. Finally, I asked, were these ringletted strangers twin brothers of Mr. Joaquin Miller, poet of the Sierras, in difficulties. People laughed when I interrogated them on these gravely moot points. I was told, jocularly, that one of the hairy strangers claimed to be "Buffalo Bill," and that the other was "Kit Carson."

13-15-14.

The Game That is Driving People Crazy—Its Solution.

Philadelphia Times.

Everybody is crazy over the "game of fifteen," or the "Gem" puzzle. The papers are full of it, and in every counting house business is laid aside for the time and the game takes its place. The requirements for the game are very simple. In a box large enough to contain sixteen little squares of wood or pasteboard fifteen of the blocks are placed so that they will stand in this order:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	

These pieces are thorougly mixed, and then the fun begins. The idea is, by moving the pieces around to bring them into the same order as above. It will be found easy enough to bring all but the last line into position, but to bring 13, 14 and 15 into order is a puzzle which is racking every one's brains. Sometimes accidents will get over the difficulty, but this is infrequent. The general combination arrived at is this:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	15	14	

In the Sunday edition of the Times a solution was published, but as the Times is loaded down with letters upon the subject the solution is here reprinted:

The 13, 15, 14 combination is soluble, but only by changing the direction of the columns. This is the secret of the problem The player has started with the purpose of arranging the numbers in horizontal rows, and he has failed. He has now to go on from this halting place and arrange them in vertical columns. It is not necessary to give all the twenty-nine moves required for the solution of the problem, but the following will enable every one to work it out:

1				2				3			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3			1	2	3
5	6	7	8	5	6	7	4	5	6	7	4
9	10	11	12	9	10	11	8	9	10	11	8
13	15	14		13	15	14	12	13	15	14	12

4				5				6			
5	1	2	3	5	1	2	3		5	1	2
9	6	7	4	9	6	7	4	9	6	7	3
13	10	11	8	13	10	11	8	13	10	11	4
	15	14	12	15	14	12		15	14	12	8

Thus far we have been simply moving the outer row around the board. We now make two more such movements, bringing the board to the position numbered 8, and then, in three moves, bring the 15 into the center (as in 11), and then two forward movements more:

8				11				13			
9	5	1	2	9	5	1	2	9	5	1	2
13	6	7	6	13	6	7	3	13	6	7	3
15	10	11	4		15	11	4	14	15	11	4
	14	12	8	14	10	12	8	10	12	9	

Following are the positions after every other one of the next six moves:

15				17				19			
9	5		1	13	9	5	1	13	9	5	1
13	6	7	2	14	6	7	2	14	6		2
14	15	11	3		15	11	3	15	11	7	3
10	12	8	4	10	12	8	4	10	12	8	4

The player may now begin to see his way out. The next eight moves give the following results:

21				25				28			
13	9	5	1	13	9	5	1	13	9	5	1
15	14	6	2	15	14	6	2	14	10	6	2
	11	7	3		10	7	3	15		7	3
10	12	8	4	12	11	8	4	12	11	8	4

It now remains only to move the 11 into its place and the 12 into its place, and the problem is solved:

13	9	5	1
14	10	6	2
15	11	7	3
	12	8	4

But, it may be objected, the only legitimate arrangement is with the numbers in horizontal order Very well. But instead of starting out to arrange them in horizontal lines begin with the vertical arrangement in view, with the 1 in the lower left-hand corner. You can thus obtain this position:

4	8	12	
3	7	11	14
2	6	10	15
1	5	9	13

which corresponds precisely with the first position in the above series, as can be seen by turning the board upon its side, and the same moves will bring the numbers into horizontal order. Much time has been spent on this puzzle, and it is said that already there are several applications for lunatic asylums on account of it. The Union manufacturing company of Boston claims that when the figures in the fourth column come 13, 15, 14, the puzzle cannot be solved without turning the board, and offers $100 for a rule that will surmount the difficulty. The Times readers can puzzle it out for themselves and the above solution will, perhaps, help them.

BREAD AND BUTTER

MADE SURE BY PRUDENT WORDS.

Madison Bell Gently Cleaves to Sherman, and Then Swallows the Whole Cabinet Without a Grimace, Including Colonel Hayes, of Fremont.

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

Ex-Comptroller-General Madison Bell, of Georgia, is now in Washington, holding some position under the government. Meeting him the other day, I said:

"Mr. Bell, you must, as a republican and a southern man, have thought much recently on the subject of the next presidency. Will you let me have your views for publication?"

"Being an office-holder, I prefer not to speak on politics. Besides, my views would be of no importance or interest to the public."

"Have you observed that some southern papers maintain that Mr. Sherman would be the nominee of the republican party?"

"Yes; and I am inclined to think with some truth. I regard Mr. Sherman as one of the best financiers of this or any other age. All financial interests would be safe under his presidency. He is an eminent statesman, fully conversant with the science of government. His long public career has been a distinguished and useful one. He would be president of the whole country, and he has a clear comprehension of the wants of the people. He has the firmness to do his whole duty to all classes of our citizens. He is of the highest character, and his executive talents are of the first order."

"Do you think the republicans of Georgia are attached to his fortunes?"

"The republicans of Georgia and other southern states ought to be proud to follow the guidance of one with such a record and such a born leader of men. He was an old whig, he has been a genuine union man, and true to republicanism."

"How about Grant and Blaine in the south?"

"The republicans of Georgia are not fully agreed as to who should be their candidate for the presidency. Grant is the choice probably of a majority of the colored voters. The remainder of the colored vote, with that of the whites, is divided between the three candidates, with, I think, the Sherman element preponderating. Secretary Sherman, in my opinion, will be the second choice of nine-tenths of the Grant and Blaine men in Georgia and the south."

"What about Judge Lochrane's Grant boom?"

"I don't think it is booming to any great extent. Apprehensions exist among some republicans that the democrats will attempt, as they did in Maine, to count out any republican elected, regardless of the votes cast. The idea is that Grant, in such a contingency, would more readily maintain his rights and, if necessary, take possession of his office, provided he deemed his election a fair one. Sherman is as determined as Grant, so far as that is concerned. Intellectually, he does not shrink in comparison with any person named for the presidency."

"What do you think of the present administration?"

"I regret that the southern people did not cordially support President Hayes, and I also regret that some southern republicans think that his course has been detrimental to the party. The truth is, he has built up and strengthened the party until defeat has turned into triumph both in the east and in the west. State after state that were lost have been restored to the republican fold. The recent elections speak for themselves."

"Was there much republican dissatisfaction over the appointment of democrats to office?"

"Oh yes; the appointment of Marshal Fitzsimons, as you know, caused much unfavorable comment; so did Mr. Hilliard's appointment to Brazil. It was not wise to complain so much about these two appointments. With the exception of these two there have been no more democratic appointments than under previous administrations. The appointment of a democratic marshal for Georgia was based, I think, upon the supposition that such an officer, in sympathy politically with the people of the state, would be more efficient in breaking up distilleries and arresting the violators of the revenue laws. There were some republicans wanting the place, myself among the number, and I hoped some one of these would be appointed. Time will show whether the president's course was the correct one."

"What do you think of the cabinet?"

"I think well of it. You may not agree with me, but the truth is Mr. Hayes has drawn around him men of moral worth and great ability. I think his cabinet compares well with any since the early days of the republic. There is not a weak or obscure man in it. There have been fewer defalcations and betrayals of public trust under President Hayes than under any democratic administration. I think Mr. Hayes will live in history as an incorruptible patriot, and as good a chief magistrate as we have had since the days of Jefferson and Madison."

"You think Mr. Sherman, then, would make a worthy successor to the present incumbent?"

"I certainly do. The republicans of the south could get no more worthy standard-bearer, and many thinks he would be more likely to carry the doubtful states—Indiana, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut—than either of the other men. This fact should of itself have a controlling influence over republicans who want to see their party again triumphant."

HOPES OF THURMAN'S SUPPORTERS.

Among the most active and prominent of the democratic politicians of Ohio is Colonel William L. Brown, editor of the Youngstown Vindicator. Colonel Brown in a talk with a New York Tribune reporter has given a hopeful view of Senator Thurman's prospects for the presidential nomination.

"Thurman has gained ground steadily for the past two months," he said. "The opponents of Mr. Tilden's renomination find that he is the best man to concentrate upon, and this conviction will bring him more and more into prominence. I think it is almost as good as settled that Ohio will support him in the convention with unanimity, and if Ohio is solidly for him he will get three-fourths of the southern vote."

"How will Indiana stand?"

"If Mr. Hendricks retires she will naturally go for Thurman."

"Are the friends of Tilden active in his behalf?"

"Much more so than they were a few weeks ago, particularly in the south. The feeling in that section is strongly hostile to making him a candidate again, but there is no telling what Mr. Tilden may accomplish with his efforts to change that sentiment or to get the delegations in spite of it."

"Do you then regard the race as being between Tilden and Thurman?"

"As it looks now; but much will depend on the action of your party. If you nominate Grant at Chicago we may think it necessary to take a military man, and in view of this contingency there is a good deal of talk about Hancock among us. But if you take either Blaine or Sherman there will be no reason for running a soldier as our nominee. Then I think the contest in the convention will be between the Tilden and the anti-Tilden elements, and the latter will be more likely to rally upon Thurman than upon Hendricks or any other man."

TILDEN'S CANDIDACY.

Washington Correspondence Richmond Commonwealth.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—There has been talk lately of Mr. Tilden's withdrawing from the contest for the presidential nomination. In a late article Mr. Henry Watterson says, as a matter within his knowledge, that Mr. Tilden does not seek the nomination, but that "he is casting about for some one who may lift the burdens of the canvass from his shoulder without sacrificing the party." This language has been adduced as proof of the fact that Mr. Tilden is not, and will not be, a candidate. If Mr. Watterson were to tell me this in the words I have used I should believe it, for he is near enough to Mr. Tilden to know as much as any man can know of his purposes and intentions. But that his language has been wholly misunderstood is apparent from his leader of 26th February. In it he says: "Thirty days before the assembling of the democratic convention here in Kentucky, we shall place at the head of the Courier-Journal a preamble reciting the situation, and a resolution instructing the Kentucky delegation to vote in the national convention as a unit for Mr. Tilden. We shall submit this preamble and resolution to our state convention." I suppose this settles the matter, so far as Kentucky is concerned. Turn to other states.

All Mr. Tilden's friends tell me that there is no question of his securing the vote of the regular New York democratic state convention. This is the general expectation of the politicians, who are well informed whether they are for Mr. Tilden or not. As for Mr. Seymour, he will not be a candidate, and if he were to become one, the delegation from New York would not be for him. I regard the talk about Seymour as perfectly idle. The state of his health puts it out of the question.

The friends of Thurman say there is no doubt about his getting the vote of Ohio in the national convention. On the other hand, Tilden's friends claim that the real choice of Ohio will be for Tilden. It is certain that such prominent and influential gentlemen in Ohio as Judge Hoadley, Mr. Frank Ward, Mr. Henry B. Payne, General Banning, Wash. McLean, and others, along with the Cincinnati Enquirer influence, will be for Tilden.

The Tilden men claim that they will capture Michigan, Iowa, and the northwest generally, and most of the New England delegates. It is generally believed that what is called "the machine" in Maryland is for Tilden. The machine does not reflect the sentiment of the Maryland democrats, nor does it care much for it. An intelligent and well informed Tilden man from Maryland was over here the other day. I remarked that "Maryland was for Bayard." "Yes," says he, "by ten to one." "But Tilden will get the delegation?" "Yes," said he, "he will get most, if not all the delegates."

I am not one of Mr. Tilden's enemies, nor am I, on the other hand, favorable to his nomination, believing that he is not a strong candidate either for New York or Virginia. But I have a habit of looking at things as they are, regardless of my own wishes. On the whole, from the drift of everything, I regard Mr. Tilden as being decidedly in the field, and likely to enter the democratic convention of 369 electoral votes with a force ranging somewhere from 125 to 150 votes, and possibly more.

How is it with you in Virginia? There will be no effort as in Kentucky to instruct for Tilden. There was none in 1876, and the delegation was generally understood to be uncommitted, but it turned out that about two-thirds of them were the strongest Tilden men at St. Louis. Is this to happen again or not? Is there anybody who is running on the sly, so to speak, nominally free but really committed to Tilden? I make no reflection on the old delegation. I intend none. But I can tell you that the friends of Mr. Tilden claim strength for him in Virginia, and I have been assured that they expected to get the delegation.

Those people who put Mr. Tilden out of the race may take rank with the Blaine and Sherman men, who, up to the other day, insisted that Grant had no idea of running, and now say that he won't take it unless he gets it unanimously.

TILDEN IN OHIO.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A democratic politician of national reputation, who has just made an extensive tour through the state was met yesterday by a representative of the Enquirer, who questioned him closely as to the presidential preferences of the democrats he had met in his travels. Said the gentleman: "During the past six weeks I have met three-fourths of the leaders of the democratic party in Ohio, and hundreds of its rank and file, and I have found that the supporters of Samuel J. Tilden outnumber those of any other candidate five to one. The feeling that, having been swindled out of the presidency once through the imbecility, if not the absolute treachery, of his managing friends in congress, he is in honor entitled to the privilege of making the race again is so strong that it overrides the pretensions of all other claimants. Here in Hamilton county Mr. Tilden's friends aggregate nine to one over those of any other democrat. I have found in my travels that the active opposition to Mr. Tilden was confined mainly to a lot of soreheads who have not been able to bleed him or to induce him to make promises that would result to their advantage in the event of his election."

ALL AROUNDUS.

Griffin, Eastman, Jonesboro, Forsyth, Opelika.

OPELIKA, March 3.—The municipal election was had yesterday. A. H. Slaughter, democrat, was elected without any opposition.——There is some talk of erecting gas works at this place.

JONESBORO, March 3.—The superior court is in session here, Judge Hillyer presiding. The judge is one of the finest presiding officers in the state.——The quo warranto case concerning the town election is set down for Thursday.——A great deal of guano is being sold here—more than for several years.

FORSYTH, March 3.—Judge E. Dumas, ordinary of this county, was knocked down by some unknown person last Monday night while returning home from his office.——Mr. W. S. Davis, one of the grand jury at this term of the court, became a lunatic after returning home from court last Saturday.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

AMERICUS, GA., March 3.—Rev. Samuel Anthony, one of the oldest and universally well known Methodist preachers in the south, died at his residence in this city this afternoon at half-past one o'clock of pneumonia. He was the presiding elder of the Americus district for the present year.

DAHLONEGA, March 2.—Near Cooper's gap, in this county, J. Crane and E. Lee had an altercation, in which the former was badly cut with a knife.——A number of men with capital from the north have arrived here in the past few days to examine the mines of this section.——The measles have prevailed in this community since July last. Very few of any age have escaped it, and yet we have not heard of more than two or three deaths from it.

EASTMAN, March 2—A small house, just finished, on Sheriff W. B. Sapp's place, a mile or two from town, and a good many fence rails were burned on Sunday night last. The fire originated from burning off the surrounding woods.——One Mr. Thompson, working at Powell's saw mill a few miles from here, cut an artery in his leg yesterday with a drawing-knife. Blood flowed freely for awhile, but surgical aid was soon procured and the wound dressed. It is not thought very dangerous.——The new proprietors of the Macon and Brunswick railroad passed down the road on a special train this morning to inspect their property.——Our physicians report unusual good health in this community. Except a few cases of measles there is almost no sickness at all around here.

GRIFFIN, March 3.—A large and fashionable audience gathered this morning at the First Baptist church to witness the marriage ceremony of Mr. Andrew Cobb, of Athens, and Miss Stark Campbell, of Griffin. The church was beautifully decorated around the chancel with evergreens and flowers, an arch spanning the distance in front of the altar. Under the arch was gold and silver monogram "C. C." The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. A. Campbell, of Athens, assisted by Rev. A. B. Campbell, of Columbus. The attendants were as follows: Howell C. Glenn, Atlanta, and Miss Burney, Rome; C. A. Niles, Griffin, and Miss Trezevant, Athens; George Thomas, Athens, and Miss Susie Brown, Fort Valley; L. Grantland, Griffin, and Miss Bazeline Prince, Athens; J. P. Wingfield, Griffin, and Miss Birdie Cobb, Athens; J. A. Whitner, Atlanta, and Miss Maggie Hampton, Griffin.

The happy couple left on the noon train for Athens, which place will be their future home. Griffin reluctantly yields Miss Campbell to the gallant gentleman who has won her, for she has long been a favorite in our midst.

VERA'S VIM

IN ANNOYING RUSSIA'S TYRANT.

How the Young Russian Heroine Was Nerved to Her Work by the Atrocity of Trepoff—A Remarkable Trial and a Mysterious Escape From Bars.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch says that the illumination and theater performance passed off quietly.

General Melikoff, chief of the new supreme executive commission, was fired at by a young man with a revolver this afternoon while alighting from his carriage, in the crowd on Moskara street, but escaped unhurt. The would-be assassin was immediately seized by a Cossack.

ST. PETERSBURG, March, 3.—The would-be murderer was very near General Melikoff when he fired, the bullet passing through the back folds of the latter's cloak. The assassin attempted to fire the second shot, but was prevented by a heavy blow which the general dealt him. The city is again illuminated to-night. The duke of Edinburg and all of the high officials and many others, have congratulated General Melikoff on his escape from assassination to-day.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The Standard's St. Petersburg dispatch reports that the would-be murderer of General Melikoff is a student and feigns lunacy.

A Vienna dispatch to the Standard says three Russian detectives have passed through that city for Geneva for the purpose of watching Russian exiles.

The reported arrest of Vera Sassulitch in St. Petersburg and the denial given the report by the press of Switzerland has made her a subject of much comment. She was born in 1850. A girl of seventeen, she first felt the justice—or suspicion—with which the "empire of discontent" is swayed. One of her schoolmates was the sister of Netchaieff, a political conspirator who, his plot having been discovered, shot the man who he believed had denounced him and fled to Switzerland, whence Russia vainly demanded his extradition. For the offense of being his sister Miss Netchaieff was thrown into prison; imprisonment was likewise Vera's portion for the offence of being his sister's friend. For two years the girl lay in a dungeon in Lithuania, and, when she was released, no charge having been preferred against her, she had hardly reached her mother's home when the administrative police arrived and bore her into exile with such suddenness that she could not take a change of clothing or an outer wrap with her, and had not a compassionate soldier of the escort wrapped her in his overcoat, she would have been frozen to death upon the way. From prison to prison she was sent by the police, till at last she was liberated, a woman of twenty-six, who had passed nine years of her life within dungeon walls. Gen. Trepoff, the prefect, or chief of the town, of St. Petersburg, was one of Alexander's most trusted officials. On the 13th of July, 1877, prisoner 6,641, deprived of civil rights and sentenced to hard labor in the mines of Siberia, was, by Trepoff's order, given "twenty-five strokes with rods for having excited a disturbance among the prisoners." Trepoff found him and a fellow-prisoner conversing in the prison corridor, and in a passion demanded why these men were allowed to talk to each other. No. 6,641 was about to reply, when Trepoff shouted:—"I have nothing to say to you; back to your dungeon." Without paying any attention, No. 6,641 and his companion continued their promenade. "Off with your hats!" cried the prefect, aiming a blow at them. No. 6,641 stooped to avoid it; his cap fell to the floor; he picked it up and replaced it, and for this act Trepoff had him beaten, the "rods" proving to be hardly less formidable as instruments of punishment than the knout. Bogolinhoff—for that was No. 6,641's name—had no recourse, being civilly dead; nevertheless, his case was privately talked of all over the empire. The special tribunal, even, which had condemned him, did not spare to express its indignation at what happened to "an unfortunate man already sentenced to so severe a punishment." A commission was appointed to inquire into the affair. But Vera Sassulitch knew nothing of this, and when several months had elapsed and the case apparently had received no attention from Trepoff's superiors, she, though she had never seen Bogolinhoff, nor heard of him till she heard of his punishment, from her sympathy with him—she, too, having been a prisoner—resolved to right his wrongs.

Proceeding to St. Petersburg, she purchased a revolver, obtained an audience of Trepoff, and shot him in the side. Her object, she said, was not murder; she did not care whether the ball struck him nor even whether the pistol was loaded with ball. All she wished to do was to call public attention to the case. This, curiously enough, was the motive and method of the English clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Dodwell, who, about the same time, deeming himself wronged by Sir George Jessell, master of the rolls, and wishing to direct notice to his case, fired on Sir George with a pistol loaded with blank cartridge. On the 12th of April, 1878, Vera Sassulitch was brought up for trial before the district court at St. Petersburg, M. Kessel prosecuting and M. Alexandroff defending. The jury selected embraced six members of the civil service, two merchants, a school inspector, a nobleman not in service, a university student and an artist. The audience of 500 or 600 persons was admitted by ticket. Everything was apparently made "safe," yet the jurors unanimously acquitted her (probably on the ground that they sympathized with the woman and knew that to bring in a verdict with a recommendation to mercy would be to place her in the hands of implacable foes), and the audience greeted the verdict with tumultuous applause, in which the crowd who had gathered without joined. Some students and nihilists attempted a demonstration by accompanying her home; the police and soldiers interfered, and two persons were killed—Vera's brother-in-law, after firing on the police and finding himself in danger of capture, blowing out his brains.

This was one of the most exciting events of recent times in Russia; the country and Europe rang with it, and the government, recognizing its danger, declared by the supreme court the trial void for informality, ordered a new trial to take place at Novgorod and issued an ukase declaring that hereafter all such cases should be tried without a jury. The morning after the trial Vera had disappeared, leaving, however, a letter to the Messager du Nord, in which she said:

"I was prepared to suffer the judgment of the court without a murmur; but I could not resolve upon enduring the endless persecutions of the administration. I am, therefore, obliged to hide myself until the day when there will be no further risk of my being again arrested."

As late as the 10th of June, 1878, a Berlin telegram reported that Vera Sassulitch was imprisoned at Schlusselberg, on the Neva, but all reports and conjectures were brought to an end by her appearance at Geneva in disguise on the 3d of July. She said that during the riot following her acquittal she was seized by secret agents of the police, disguised as students, who, persuading her that they were friends, hurried her into a carriage and conveyed her to a house in the suburbs, where she was detained in a sort of honorable confinement. At last she was told that she was to be taken to Siberia, but for a consideration would be permitted to escape. Escape she did, disguised as a Sister of Charity, and furnished with papers purporting to show that she was sent on a mission to Paris. With these aids she reached Geneva, where she appeared at a banquet, sitting at Henri Rochefort's right hand, making a speech so violent that the authorities of Geneva intimated to her that her early departure would gratify them.

Vera very shortly left Switzerland and lived a secluded life in London. In December, 1878, a report reached this country that she was about to marry a Russian political refugee who had also found sanctuary in that capital. During her London residence she has worked as a contributor to the resuscitated revolutionary paper, Nabat (the "storm signal"). In October last Vera was reported to have been the recipient of a wondrous good fortune. A rich and childless merchant of Tamboy, Karpoff by name, left a fortune of 600,000 roubles—nearly $400,000—to the nihilist heroine. The local court admitted the will to probate. There is, however, one little formality to be gone through with before she can get the money; she must appear in the Russian court and prove her identity. A play called "Vera Sassulitch" was performed recently in Switzerland, in which the actress taking the title role was frantically applauded, especially in the shooting scene.

THE TWENTY FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

Advices from St. Petersburg give the following details of the ceremonies attending the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the emperor's accession to the throne: After the morning serenade the emperor held a reception at which officers of imperial suite and of higher grades of the army were present. At 11:30 a.m. members of council and civil functionaries were received. At noon there was a solemn procession to the palace church, the czar escorting the czarina. After the Te Deum had been sung the czar received the diplomatic body in the throne room. This was followed by a brilliant assembly at which 400 guests were present. At 3 o'clock p.m., a contata, composed by Prince Peter, of Oldenberg, was sung by six hundred children, the performance concluding with the national anthem hymn—"Long Life to the Czar." An immense crowd filled the streets throughout the day, notwithstanding unfavorable weather. In the evening all the imperial family, except the czar, attended the theatre, where the national hymn was sung repeatedly in answer to enthusiastic applause. The national opera, entitled "Life for the Czar," by the Russian composer, Glimka, was played. All passed off well. The town was brilliantly illuminated and the streets were densely thronged. There was no disturbance anywhere during the day or evening. The duchess of Edinburg officiated for the czarina at the assembly. The duke of Edinburg was present at all the ceremonies wearing the uniform of the duchess' regiment of lancers.

The publication of Emperor William's letter of congratulation to the czar, with the countersignature of Prince Bismarck, has created a very favorable impression in all European capitals, and important bourses show a revival of confidence.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Irish Relief Fund—A Scene in the British Parliament.

DUBLIN, March 3.—At a meeting of the Mansion house relief committee to-day it was decided that much larger contributions would be needed to meet the distress during the next five months, and a further and urgent appeal was directed to be made. The most serious distress, it is thought, is yet to be met—principally in the months of May, June and July. Twenty-nine out of the thirty-two counties in Ireland have received aid from the Mansion house committee.

Subscriptions to the Mansion house relief fund now reach £88,000. Among other subscriptions received since last meeting are £120 from Lynchburg, Va. Grants amounting to £45,000 have been made to 656 local committees.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 3.—A committee of the Duchess of Marlborough relief fund has received 2,000 pounds from Mr. J. R. Keeve, of New York.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DUBLIN, March 3.—Lord Mayor Gray has received a telegram from the Canadian premier at Toronto, announcing that a grant of four thousand pounds has been made by the provincial legislature to aid in the relief of the distress in Ireland.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 3.—In the house of commons to-day, Mr. Grissell, arrested yesterday under authority of the house for a breach of privilege in having declared his ability to bribe a parliamentary committee, was arraigned at the bar. He read a most humble apology, but Sir Stafford Northcote, amid cheers, moved his committal to Newgate prison, and the motion was adopted without debate or division. Mr. Grissell will remain in imprisonment as long as it may please the house to keep him there.

Mr. Whitworth, liberal, was elected at Drogheda, to fill the seat in the house of commons made vacant by the death of Mr. O'Leary, home ruler.

GERMANY.

PARIS, March 3—Private advices from Berlin state that Emperor William, while at dinner with Count De St. Vallier, expressed most friendly sentiments toward the embassador of the French government, and said there was no ground for anxiety as to the continuance of the good relations between the two countries.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 3.—The superior functionary of the Russian ministry of justice has arrived here and delivered to Prince Orloff supplementary documents incriminating Hartmann in the Moscow explosion.

The Daily Telegraph Paris dispatch says that the French cabinet are divided on the question of surrendering Hartmann. The Mot d'Ordre announces that a petition to the chambers against the extradition of Hartmann is being prepared.

The Paris Globe asserts that France has entered into negotiations with England and the United States, with a view of terminating the war between Chili and Peru.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—Colonel Commaroff, who while in company with Chief Dragorman, of the Russian embassy, recently was fired upon and wounded by two persons, has died of his wounds.

SPAIN.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MADRID, March 3.—A decree has been published fixing the numerical strength of the army for the year 1880, at 90,000 for Spain, 38,000 for Cuba, 10,000 for the Phillipine islands, and 3,395 for Porte Rico.

Blaine's First Vote.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 3.—The republican members of the legislature met to-night and chose delegates to the Chicago national convention. Resolutions were adopted re-affirming the principles of the party and urging the nomination of Blaine.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

THE prairies of Burleston, Texas, are green with grass.

THE Nashville, Tenn., city library has 6,000 volumes.

BURGLARS kept the Meridian folks on the tremble last week.

IN the Kentucky penitentiary there are 777 men and 29 women.

GUBERNATORIAL matters are beginning to agitate Tennesseeans.

THE Arkansas press association will meet at Batesville on June 2d.

THERE are seventy cadets in the agricultural college at Bryan, Texas.

THERE are nine counties in Texas in which no newspapers are published.

THERE has been almost an epidemic of spinal meningitis at Meridian, Miss.

HOT SPRINGS is said to be enjoying the most prosperous season in its existence.

THE farmers of Vermillion parish, Louisiana, are widely engaged planting oranges.

THE popular gambling game in Waco, Texas, is called "crops." It is played with dice.

THE city auditor at Chattanooga has received licenses from 227 merchants and for 102 drays.

SENATOR BRUCE, of Mississippi, is going to take the lecture field when his term in congress is out.

THE ministers of Newport, Ky., are debating the subject, "Did Job ever encounter a book agent?"

THE academy of music in Greenvill, S. C., will will be built in time for the dramatic season of 1880-81.

NEARLY every town in Texas, from Galveston down to the little one-horse villages, has had a leap year ball.

IT is estimated that the number of candidates for office in Alabama, would make 27 regiments of 1,000 men each.

THE adoption of the fence law in Abbeville, S. C., has enabled farmers to increase greatly their farming operations.

THE Clarksville (Tenn.) Tobacco Leaf, one of the most influential democratic papers in Tennessee, is out for Tilden.

HON. JOHN A. CUTHBERT is 91 years old, practices law in Mobile, and was a member of congress from Georgia in 1820.

THE West Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana, court has sentenced a darkey for one year to the penitentiary for stealing two chickens.

MR. HARNISCH is at work in Rome on the statue of John C. Calhoun, to be erected in Charleston. Mr. Harnisch is an American artist.

A SEVENTY-YEAR-OLD darkey of Russell county, Alabama, committed suicide a night or two ago by hanging himself with a plow-line.

THE planters of Abbeville, S. C., are buying more largely of guanos this year than for any season since the commercial fertilizers have been in use.

JOHN HOGAN, of Jessamine, Kentucky, had one hundred and fifteen tons of old hemp stored in Lexington when the boom came, and sold it for $23,000.

A RECENT visitor to Jefferson Davis, on his farm at Beauvoir, says that he is hard at work on his memoirs. His cotton crop for next season will reach 1,000 bales.

MYRIADS of roses are abloom in New Orleans, and the atmosphere in the garden district is laden with the mingled odors of the sweet olive, violet and heliotrope.

DAVID BURNS, the oldest living boatman, resides at Burns's Landing, on the Kentucky river. He was born in 1791. He has walked from New Orleans to Frankfort—a distance of 1,300 miles—six times.

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its colums are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carfully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution	$10 00	a year.
" "	5 00	six months.
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Weekly Constitution	1 50	a year.
" "	1 00	six months.
" " Clubs of 10,	12 50	a year.
" " Clubs of 20,	20 00	"
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ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 4 1880.

EVERY day the cable informs us in roundabout phrases that the nihilists have not destroyed St. Petersburg. It would save telegraphic tolls to simply make use of the old war-time form of expression, "All quiet on the Neva."

THE paper-makers are marching on Washington many thousand strong. Barrels are going in from both the Connecticut valley and the northwest. The insolence of the press and of the school book publishers is to be met, and the fact established that barrels have rights that congress must respect. The issue is fully made up.

CONKLING's own city was once strongly republican, but, like the county in which it is situated, it is beginning to swing away from Conklingism. The city now has in Mayor Spriggs a democratic official, and the council is evenly divided. It was not so much the shot-gun as the arrogance and general unpopularity of the man who was at the wrong end of the gun.

THE contest over the possession and occupation of portions of the Indian territory will result, as such contests always have resulted, in favor of the lawless white man, and against the law-abiding and treaty-respecting red man. The government can no more keep the men of Kansas and Missouri out of the territory than they could keep the miners away from the Black Hills. Oklahoma is a certain but a very sad fact.

The Census Supervisors.

Notwithstanding the prolonged trouble over the census supervisors, some of them have been confirmed, and have received their commissions. To these Superintendent Walker has sent instructions. In the first place, each supervisor is invited to propose a plan for the subdivision of his district. The act under which the new census is to be taken provides that enumeration districts are not to embrace territory in which the population is to exceed four thousand inhabitants, the estimate to be based on the census of 1870. Superintendent Walker, however, thinks this limit, especially in rural districts, is an exceptional one, and that in the main the districts should be much less populous than the limitation of the law just given. He therefore instructs supervisors that in no case will a part of one county be an enumeration district with another county or any part thereof, nor will a town be joined in an enumeration district with the fractional part of another town. In general, every town or ward is to be considered an enumeration district if the estimated population thereof exceeds seven or eight hundred inhabitants. Provision is made for dividing towns and wards when a certain amount of population is reached. It is probable that all towns exceeding three thousand inhabitants, and all wards exceeding two thousand five hundred inhabitants will be divided into two or more enumeration districts. The census act directs that enumerators shall be selected solely with reference to their fitness and without regard to their political or party affiliations; and Superintendent Walker says he is aware of no reason existing in law why women should be regarded as ineligible for appointment as enumerators.

Indignant Virtue.

Our beautiful civil service reform administration is always getting into trouble. The hand of every political corruptionist seems to be against it, and the fight has been and continues to be altogether bitter and desperate. So much so, indeed, that the amiable Mr. Rogers, the private secretary of the whole shebang, has more than once been on the point of importing a number of Louisiana witnesses as a reserve force, in case the attacks upon the administration became too uncompromising in their character. These attacks, strange to say, are not confined to politicians. Only the other day a wicked clerk in the postoffice department, who happened to be related to a congressman, made an underhanded attempt to strike down the administration. This clerk, whose name is Morton, instead of earning his salary in a quiet and inexpensive manner, discovered a ring in the postoffice department, and forthwith communicated the facts to his congressional kinsman. This congressman, knowing how freely the administration has sweated over the problem of civil service reform, sent the wicked clerk's letter to Mr. Hayes. Mr. Hayes was very indignant. He read the letter in the bosom of his family and wept over the waywardness there is in this world. Then he grew indignant again, and turned the letter over to Postmaster-General Key. The postmaster-general was terribly shocked. He inquired in a melodious voice if life was but a dream. Then he awoke to the sad realities of the situation, and grew very angry—so angry that he turned the letter over to Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen. Hazen shed a few indignant oaths and called in Tyner and Brady, the honest men who stole the republican cipher dispatches. These honest men were also highly indignant, and they made affidavit then and there that the post-office department should be purged. They determined that no scandalous rings or rumors of rings should ever again aggravate the ears of the public in connection with their branch of the administration, and they immediately executed their vow. They reformed the department at once. They discharged the clerk who discovered the ring and wrote the letter, and the country is once more safe. It will thus be seen that it was no idle threat when the administration declared its determination to bring about civil service reform.

The Question of Mating.

A most interesting discussion is being waged through the Augusta Evening News just now, the point at issue being as to whether or not a young married couple can live on $1,000 a year. There is a decidedly practical gentleman who is ungallant enough to argue that such a theory is preposterous and impossible unless, he adds, the young couple lives in bed and thus does away with the necessity of clothes, lights or fuel. A young lady—and of course both these persons write anonymously—contend that such a thing is not only possible, but the very thing. She puts rents at $15 a month and provisions at $25 a month. These two items exhaust $480—leaving, after clothes, fuel, etc., are provided for by her calculation, $160 for "whatever may happen." The bachelor writer is cruel enough to suggest in this connection that the young lady has very little idea of "whatever may happen," and that $160 is hardly enough money to meet the contingency. And so the discussion goes.

THE CONSTITUTION, devoted to the discussion of all material subjects, must take a hand in this one. To begin with, it may be remarked that it is pretty close shaving for a young couple to live on $1,000 per annum—and yet we contend that it can be done—and provision made too for "whatever may happen." In the first place a home large enough to be happy in, and pretentious enough for people who remember that it is the hostess and not the house that charms the guest, can be had for $15 a month. We base these calculations, it must be remarked, on Atlanta—merely premising them with the statement that persons living in cities where they are impossible figures ought to come to Atlanta to live. Let us say, however, that the house costs $20 a month—this eats up for rent $240. As to the provision account that need not go over $25 a month, and it may be kept a shade under it, and still give the young folks all they can reasonably want to eat. This takes $300 more, leaving only $460 for the rest. Of this amount $150 will be ample for clothes, and $60 will suffice for a servant. This leaves $250, of which $50 will provide the fuel and lights and $50 will meet incidental expenses. This leaves $150, which, we contend, is quite enough for "what may happen."

These figures are general, but they are quite liberal enough. Outside of statistics, it may be said that the amount of happiness that comes with marriage is inestimable—that the increased scope and ambition a good wife gives to a man's life is beyond price—and that the protection that a home furnishes against temptation and pernicious habits amounts to a great deal. If every young man over twenty years of age would marry a good young woman as soon as he begins to earn one thousand dollars a year, we should see a decided improvement in the rising generation. Any young man who earns $1,000 a year before he is married, will find if he gets a good wife, and all theory must be based on this presumption, that he will soon be capable of making himself worth more than $1,000 a year, and an increase of salary may be expected. And then how many homes are started, and even kept happy and comfortable after something "has happened" on less than $1,000 a year. What man would not be willing to deny himself all the luxuries of life and a reasonable share of its comforts in order to establish a home for himself, and light it up with the woman of his heart? It is not money that makes happy homes—and hearthstones that are cheerless for the lack of it would not be cheerful if they were paved with gold. The young fellow who loves a girl and hangs back from marriage because he has only a thousand dollars a year, is not very much in love. But then why theorize on this subject? It is one pudding of which the only proof is the eating. Why not then have the matter settled by an appeal to experience. Let the doubting bachelor who is writing the matter down in the "News" put one thousand dollars in the hands of the young lady who is writing it up, and ask her to take the money and himself, and make him happy and comfortable for one year. What an interesting wedding that would be—with Editor Moore, beaming lustrous with uplifted hands and unctious blessings over the kneeling pair, while the preacher pronounced the words that made them one, and closed the argument. We guarantee that the bachelor would find himself the owner of a hearthstone over which all the felicities would swarm as household gods, his home made bright and happy, and a little balance of money left at the end of the year—no matter what might have happened.

Georgia in Congress.

Senator Gordon presented on Tuesday of last week additional papers to accompany the bill to repay to Georgia $27,175, money advanced for the defense of her frontier against the Indians—which money has not been repaid. In the house Mr. Blount reported a bill to provide for mail transportation on star routes during the balance of the fiscal year.

Senator Hill presented on Wednesday of last week the petition of the members of the North Georgia conference of the African Methodist church, that Wilberforce university, near Xenia, Ohio, be allowed a portion of the unclaimed volunteer soldiers' bounty. He also presented the petitions of the publishers of the Montezuma Weekly and of the Madisonian, praying the passage of a bill placing the materials used in the manufacture of paper on the free list. Upon a motion to indefinitely postpone the five per cent bill Senator Hill voted "ay;" Senator Gordon did not vote, and was not paired. The star-route deficiency bill was taken up in the house, and a long debate ensued, in which Mr. Blount skillfully fought all the opponents of the bill. The bill went over. Mr. Smith presented the petition of J.T. Tucker and others, against the paper tax.

Senator Hill presented last Thursday the petition of Geo. C. Church and others, praying that the duties now levied upon chrome iron and bichromate of potash may be removed. The star-route was again thoroughly discussed, and at the end of the debate the bill was passed almost unanimously. The passage of this bill constitutes one of Mr. Blount's most skillful achievements on the floor of the house. Mr. Hammond presented the petition of the publishers of the Barnesville Gazette, against the duties on type and paper. Mr. Nicholls presented petitions for the establishment of post-routes from Screven to Waynesville; from Bailey's mills to Owen's ferry; from Swainsboro to Perry's mills, and from Statenville to Valdosta.

In the senate on Friday last the joint resolution in relation to the payment of certain southern mail contractors for services performed before the war, came up, but at the instance of Senator Kirkwood it went over. The Iowa senator wanted time "to look into it." Senator Gordon entered a motion to reconsider the vote indefinitely postponing the bill for the relief of the city of Macon. The bill was indefinitely postponed on the 17th of February, owing to the absence of Senator Gordon from the chamber. It provides for the refunding to Macon of a tax collected upon certain scrip issued by the city and used as money. No objection was made to Senator Gordon's motion, under which doubtless the bill will be saved at least from rejection during this session. The irrepressible five per cent bill was again taken up, and by a vote of 32 to 20 was postponed to the second Monday in December. This disposes of it, so far as this session is concerned. Senator Gordon presented some papers in relation to the Muscle Shoals appropriation, and at his request they were ordered to be printed. In the house the consideration of the new rules was concluded in committee of the whole. Mr. Cook presented the petition of J. R. Respass, for the abolition of the duty on type; Mr. Felton, a petition for a post-route from Rome to Cedartown; Mr. Nicholls, a memorial of the directors of the Gulf road, in favor of a reduction of the duty on steel rails; Mr. Smith, the petition of the publishers of the Albany News, against the paper tax; and Mr. Stephens, the petition of Rev. W. J. White and resolutions adopted by a meeting of depositors in the Freedmen's bank at Augusta, in relation to the funds of the institution.

Senator Gordon obtained unanimous consent, last Monday, to introduce a bill amending section 4237 of the revised statutes. In the house Mr. Felton introduced a bill for the relief of A. W. Ballew. Mr. Lowe, of Alabama, introduced a bill to return the cotton tax collected under acts of congress, and Mr. Conger moved that it be referred to the committee of ways and means. The yeas and nays were ordered. Messrs. Cook, Hammond, Nicholls, Persons, Smith and Speer voted "no;" Messrs. Blount, Felton and Stephens did not vote, and none of the three last named were paired. Mr. Dickey introduced a bill to place printing paper on the free list, and asked that it be referred to the committee on depression of labor. It was referred to the ways and means committee—the vote being 106 to 41. Mr. Hammond presented the petition of J. N. Harris and others, for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicine—also the petition of Q. C. Grice and others, for a post-route from Hampton to the residence of Q. C. Grice, in Fayette county; Mr. Smith presented the petition of G. B. E. Russell and others, that congress enact such laws as will alleviate the oppressions imposed upon the people by the transportation monopolies that now control the inter-state commerce of the country. He also presented the petition of N. A. Allen and others, who want free type and free paper.

A Pair of Books.

It is only upon very rare occasions that the reviewer has an opportunity of classifying two books by different authors and with wholly different ends in view as a pair of books. Applied to "A Fool's Errand," by Judge Albion Tourgee, and "The Master of Red Leaf," by Mrs. E. A. Meriwether, the classification is literally correct. The two books should be read together. If we are to regard them from a political point of view, as they undoubtedly will be regarded by small minds on both sides the line, their effect must be altogether unhappy. Those at the south in whom the sectional instinct is prominent, not to say protuberant, will rise from the perusal of Judge Tourgee's book flushed with indignation and convinced that his people and their civilization have been most foully slandered, while the partisans of the sectional idea at the north will point proudly to the most horrifying episodes in the experience of Comfort Servosse, the Carpet Bagger, as a justification of their attitude. On the other hand these same partisans who chance to read Mrs. Meriwether's story will cry out that the intention of the book is to slander New England virtue and to belittle the mission of the sons and daughters of Salem. So that, between the protests of partisans in both sections the strong literary purpose in each of the books is likely to go for nothing. This purpose is much stronger in Judge Tourgee's book than in Mrs. Meriwether's but it is sufficiently pronounced in both to warrant careful study.

With respect to "A Fool's Errand," let us hasten to say that we do not propose to regard it from a partisan standpoint, and we have no idea it will be so regarded by those who hang their politics on the hat-rack when they go home at night. The literary instinct of the author is so strong and so true that even in giving a place in his volume to incidents that have served a term as campaign slanders, he is careful to accompany them with such extenuation as a close and candid observer could not fail to find. In other words, the exaggerations allowable by the license of fiction are not malicious, and while the story is told from the standpoint of a radical republican, it is hard to discover in its pages any animus of real partisanship. We say this, knowing full well that those who read the book hastily will not agree with us. Whether the literary purpose of Judge Tourgee, who delights to call himself the Fool, works itself out in spite of or in accordance with his design we do not know, but the fact remains that the effect of the book is to set up a defense of every outrage committed under the irritation superinduced by the republican plan of reconstruction, and to pay a passing tribute to the civilization which, in the face of the greatest odds, would not allow itself to be governed by ignorance or by worthless aliens. Perhaps Judge Tourgee's purpose was a far different one; but it should be borne in mind in this connection that Mrs. Stowe's famous book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is, from beginning to end, a defense of the system of slavery as it existed at the south, and its moral is that yankees such as Legree should not be allowed to become owners of slaves. Read at this late day, the purpose of Mrs. Stowe's book is painfully apparent. By holding up to the scorn of the world the barbarous cruelty of a New England slaveholder in the south, she attacks the humanity of all New England, while the southern slaveholder is held up as a model of kindness and sympathy, possessing the love and confidence of his slaves and the respect of his fellow-citizens.

"A Fool's Errand" is the story of a volunteer officer who fought for the union during the war, and afterwards concluded to settle in the south. With this purpose in view, the Fool invests his capital in an estate which he called Warrington. He calls himself a carpet-bagger, but with due respect for the truth of history, Judge Tourgee's mistake should be corrected. Carpet-baggers owned no property, and the little political capital they possessed was wrung from the too-credulous negroes by every species of meckery and deceit. No northern man who owned property in the south, no matter whether he was a republican or not, was ever known as a carpet-bagger. However, the Fool thought he saw a mission ahead of him and he went into politics. He saw the folly of the republican plan of reconstruction, but he indorsed it, nevertheless, and went in strong for placing the negro in power. From this point on, the story deals with the struggle made by the whites to resist the domination of ignorance, and a most intensely interesting story it is. There is just a touch of the melodramatic here and there—just sufficient to show that the author does not hesitate to become the victim of his imagination. Thus the art of the story is marred, but not seriously, and the narrative, taken as a whole, is exceedingly graphic. The style is vivid, often picturesque, but not critical enough to prevent a certain unhappy assimilation of thought and statement between characters widely divergent in all respects. However much the most of the views presented may jar upon our sensibilities, we believe the book ought to have a wide circulation at the south. It should be read particularly by our young men who are strong enough to have their pride wounded or their prejudices shocked.

And when they have read "A Fool's Errand," they should turn for consolation to "The Master of Red Leaf," written by Mrs. A. E. Meriwether. This book, we are informed, is reprinted from the London edition, a statement that is somewhat confusing; for if it is not from the pen of a southern author then it is a most exquisitely conceived satire upon the civilization of both sections—New England and the south. If it was not intended as a satire, then it is obviously a production of the period when the cruelties of disaster and the crushing effects of defeat controlled the judgment as well as the impulses of the author. In some respects it is a most powerfully written book, but, as in the case of "A Fool's Errand" considerable allowance is to be made for exaggeration which, under the circumstances, must have been involuntary. The story professes to be the narrative of Hester Stanhope, a New England girl, who, fired by a desire to free the slaves, comes south ostensibly as a governess, but really to incite the negroes to insurrection. She finds employment in the Devaseur family at a plantation seat called Red Leaf. She is ripe for action when Lynn Devaseur, the master of Red Leaf, appears upon the scene, and with this wonderful person Hester Stanhope falls in love. Then the war supervenes, and the romantic assumes a hectic hue, and finally winds up in a most horrible manner. One lays the book down with a feeling that one has been relieved of a violent form of nightmare. We commend it to our New England friends, along with "A Fool's Errand," in order that they may have before them, at the same moment, two harrowing examples of sectionalism. It will wound their pride somewhat, and shock their prejudices, as well as their propriety, but we have been perfectly fair in this matter. We have commended to our own people "A Fool's Errand," and we now commend to the sons and daughters of Salem this autobiography of Hester Stanhope. From beginning to end, it is an unhappily conceived book, and if it be not, as we have suggested, a satire upon both sections, its purpose is to inculcate sectional hate. If this purpose be a worthy one, then "The Master of Red Leaf" is above criticism so far as its object is concerned. The literary merit of this book is not of a very high order, though it is powerfully written in places. The style seems to be a compromise between the transcendental nonsense of the author of "Macaria" and the matter-of-fact style of a western country editor. "A Fool's Errand" is sent us by Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulburt, and "The Master of Red Leaf" by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, of New York, and we presume the books are on sale at the usual places.

CHEMISTS naturally won't mix things. But some chemists may mix too many things. One sour subject at a time is enough for a sober man.

THE table of rates we published in yesterday's issue of THE CONSTITUTION should have been accompanied with various explanations that will appear with the official announcement of the action of the railroad commissioners. The table of rates we published will be forwarded by the commission with a circular letter to the various railroads in our state, and such changes and additions will be made as may be required.

THE man who writes the Lord's prayer on a space no larger than a gold dollar is once more coming to the front. The man who puts hymn-books in barrels of flour and sends them around is still the dark horse.

IT is very plain that the suit instituted against Mr. Hill was not for the purpose of repairing damages to wounded virtue. If it was, the suit ought to have been brought at his home, and where the woman was known. It has the appearance of a suit instituted to impair his influence as a senator.

IT is now thought that it was a piece of American beef which exploded in the czar's dining hall. The effete monarchies of Europe will learn after awhile that American beef is loaded.

"UNCLE REMUS" has recently been the recipient of some highly appreciated remembrances. In the first place, Messrs. McBride & Co. sent the old man as a Christmas present, from their magnificent collection, two exquisite specimens of the ceramic art in the shape of a China cup and saucer, and now Mr. Julius L. Brown sends him a blue stone pitcher, embossed with the familiar figures of Brer Fox and Brer Rabbit. These things the old man puts "in de bottom er de chist."

THE paper protectionists want somebody to hold the Fort.

THE New Haven Register alludes to Mary Anderson's father-in-law. Dear sir, it is Colonel Griffin, of Kentucky, of whom you speak; your language should be more circumspect.

IT is observable that the more rights women have the more they want. Those who rub snuff in private want to vote in public.

"WE see through our contemporary," exclaims an Ohio editor; and now there is a desire on the part of a portion of the public to know whether the contemporary alluded to has been making a spectacle of himself.

MR. JOHN SWINTON, the communist attached to the New York Sun, wants all the property in the country divided up so that every man will at least have enough to pay his way into the circus.

IT is almost time for his excellency, the czar, to sit down upon another explosion.

AN Ohio republican who declared that it was better to be honest than to hold office has been sued for libel in Cincinnati. He pleads beer in extenuation.

MR. EDISON is now a LL.D. His light seems to be a double D affair that won't come right without a good deal of coaxing.

CONNECTICUT clergymen are no longer in doubt as to how they may become authors of books and successful lecturers. They have the bright example of Mr. Hayden before them.

GUMBLETON has dropped out of New York politics and gone into the courts. Courts are a real comfort sometimes.

As a Protector of the Peerage of England as well as a compiler of current jokes without credit, the New York World is still far in advance of the other metropolitan journals.

THE New Orleans Picayune says that "Heaven helps those who help the Irish." This is true, but "Heaven help the Herald!" was a common remark thirty years ago.

THE fact that George Francis Train has survived to drive Professor Proctor out of the postal card field shows that there is no patriotism in an oatmeal diet. But a man who can warm a paper collar over and live on it a week may actually fatten on oatmeal.

THE editor of the Forsyth Advertiser is in favor of the Monroe doctrine. That doctrine as we understand it, and as it is practical in the neighborhood of "Cullodensville," is large crops and high living.

IF our memory serves us correctly, the amiable and talented editor of the New York Tribune said something about crow some months ago. His remarks were of a humorous turn. When he is through eating the dish prepared for him at Utica he will probably be as humorous as ever.

IN GENERAL.

—The democratic state convention of Iowa meets at Burlington April 7.

—The democratic state convention of Illinois meets at Springfield May 29.

—"Assistant special agents of internal revenue" is what Secretary Sherman calls his southern caucus stuffers.

—The negro physicians of Tennessee have organized a State medical association with Dr. J. M. Jameson as president.

—The socialists in New York opened a school last Sunday, into which sixty-seven children were gathered.

—When an associated press agent neglects to telegraph that a base ball club has secured three new bats, he is an enemy to his country and should be bounced.

—Fashions are so simple that a lady may appear in full dress without being much dressed up. It is the trail that gives the thing away.

—Among the private audiences recently given by the pope was one for Monsignor Hostlot, who was the bearer of 60,000 francs in gold from Cardinal McCloskey.

—Up to the present time Blaine has had all the boom, and Grant has had all the delegates. This can hardly be called a fair division.

—The difference between shaking hands with a president and a pump-handle is so slight that tens of thousands of men wouldn't go a rod to shake a president.

—We are anxiously waiting for the announcement that "Mr. Anna Dickinson will soon lead to the altar the beautiful and accomplished Miss Whitelaw Reid."

—The engaging young princess of Lorne
Now wishes she'd never been born
For she's lost a big jewel,
And now feels like a fooel—
Likewise is the marquis forlorn.

—Lightning not only strikes twice in the same place, but if it gets any sort of show at all at a man who charges 12 per cent interest it keeps pegging away until it brings him down.

—Extremists in the Reformed Episcopal church hold that the office of bishop should be limited to ten years, after which, if not re-elected, each bishop should return to the ranks of the clergy.

—Indignant wife—"If I had known you were coming home in this condition, I should have gone home to my father's." Inebriated husband "(Hic) would you? I'm awful sorry didn't shend you word (hic)."

—At the last accounts the total subscription to the Mansion house relief committee's fund for Ireland amounted to $427,025. The New York Herald fund had reached yesterday morning the handsome sum of $258,014.93.

—The Mobile (Ala.) Register says that the Hon. John A. Cuthbert, who is still practicing law in that city at the age of 91 years, was an officer in the war of 1812, and was elected to congress from Georgia in 1819, taking his seat March 4, 1820.

—There must be something wrong when any kind of a subsidy goes begging. A Nassau correspondent writes that there is a standing offer on the part of the Bahama legislature of $10,000 a year for ten years to any company that will lay a cable between Nassau and the United States.

—Carolus Duran keeps his studio very neat, so says Pierre Veron. A tobacco or cigarette ash dropped on the carpet gives rise to a heart-piercing look of reproach from the painter. His great passions are fencing and music. Swords are on one hand and a harmonium on the other.

—The father-in-law of Senator-elect Gibson, of Louisiana, sold out an extensive southern property at the opening of the war, and invested it in New York. As a result, Mr. Gibson now owns along with other property, the buildings occupied by Delmonico.

—The steamboat Arabian sank in the Missouri river, near Kansas City, 22 years ago, with 600 barrels of whisky aboard. George Treadway noted the exact spot, and subsequently bought the cargo at a small price, intending to raise it, but was never able to carry out the project. The course of the river has since changed, and the whisky, which now lies about forty feet under the sand, is soon to be dug for.

—A servant girl in Philadelphia fell while carrying a tray of dishes down a short flight of stairs from the dining-room on Friday, and one of the sharp pieces of the broken china cut a gash on her forehead, above the left eye, and another penetrated the throat, severing the jugular vein. She died in a few minutes.

—When a young lady tripped into a music store the other day and asked the bashful clerk in attendance for "Two Kisses," he jammed on his hat and rushed out of the back door. The clerk, never having heard of the piece of music, thought he was the victim of a leap year proposal, and his salary was not large enough to support two.

—Now soon will all nature,
In gayest attire,
Walk forth in the sunlight
To greet the spring lyre.
And the sweet little elfs
Will turn up their lutes,
To give a grand welcome
To the myriad ga'oots
who think they can write poetry,
but who don't know an hexameter from a horse-clipping machine.

—A western man, having lost his wife, was accosted by a sympathizing friend, who remarked upon his woe-begone appearance. "Well, I guess you would look thin, too," was the melancholy rejoinder, "if you had to get up before daylight, make the fires, draw water, split wood, and feed the cattle, all before breakfast. I just tell you what it is, if I don't get somebody to fill poor, dear sainted Maria's place, I will be resting by her side before many weeks are past."

—"Myrtle May"—The fact that George rung in some musty peanuts on you the last time you attended the theatre in his company is not necessarily an evidence of waning affection, as he may have purchased them unknowingly, although, as you say, it looks suspicious. By temporarily smothering your chagrin and going out once or twice with another fellow, you can readily discover whether he really loves you or is a perjured villain. P.S.—In case he is, don't forget to keep the other fellow.

—In south Africa the curious phenomenon is observed of a river—the Zooga—which flows at one time to the east and at another to the west. This explanation is given by an eminent traveler and explorer: When the shallow Lake Ngama is filled up by the streams into it from the west, its waters pass through the Zooga to the salt lakes on the east; but when these streams do not pour in such an amount of water, the level of the lake becomes very low, and the Zooga, often largely increased in volume from the overflowing salt lakes, sends its water into Lake Ngama.

—Mr. J. H. Haverly has purchased one-half interest in the management of Niblo's Garden, Mr. Gilmore remaining an associate manager. The new regime will commence on Easter Monday, when the Mastodon Minstrels, increased to sixty performers, will appear for two weeks. The other theaters under Mr. Haverly's management will be known as Haverly's Fifth Avenue and Haverly's Fourteenth Street theaters. The Mastodons will go to London at the close of the American season, and it is probable that Mr. Haverly will add to his enterprises the management of a London theater.

—A woman who is a close observer of round dancing in Washington, writes to the Springfield Republican as follows: "It has become the fashion for girls to wear a bunch of Jacqueminot roses low in the corsage. Many of these roses shed their dye when touched or rubbed, and so upon the snow-white shirt, encased in low-cut vests of dancing men, is often to be seen a delicate blush which gives a touch of color to their sweetly simple costumes. In this way there are girls at least who imprint themselves not only upon the bosom of their lovers, but upon those of many other men. Is it not a charming idea!"

—The following are the dates fixed for the various republican state conventions to meet and select delegates to the nominating convention at Chicago:

Texas	March 21	California	April 29
Kansas	March 31	Wisconsin	May 5
Connecticut	April 7	Tennessee	May 5
Kentucky	April 14	New Hampshire	May 6
Massachusetts	April 15	New Jersey	May 6
Virginia	April 21	Maryland	May 6
Georgia	April 21	West Virginia	May 12
Oregon	April 21	Michigan	May 12
South Carolina	April 28	Illinois	May 19

In Ohio the committee will meet to issue the call for a convention on the tenth of March.

—One man waltzes with his head in the air and much the expression worn by a dog when he is howling at the sound of music. Another has a bend in the middle, which looks as uncomfortable as it is ungraceful. One genuflects at every turn and slides out one of his feet as if to trip up rival dancers. An even more dangerous performer works his left hand up and down as if it were a pump handle. A tall man, with a top heavy kind of a stoop, leans over his partner like a great hen taking a chicken under his wings. One man holds his partner as if he were afraid she would slip from his grasp, while another looks as if he wished he were rid of his bargain.

—The heads of the tunnel through Mount St. Gothard met at nine o'clock yesterday morning. The tunnel is nine and a quarter miles long—the longest tunnel in the world—and has been completed several months ahead of the contract time. Comparison of the three largest tunnels shows that the Mont Cenis—length eight miles, less a few yards, cost $15,000,000—was constructed in the thirteen years from 1857 to 1870; the Hoosac tunnel—length four and three-quarter miles, cost $13,000,000—was finished in eleven years from the time the work was properly begun, and the St. Gothard tunnel, length nine and a quarter miles, has been bored in less than seven years and a half. The contract prices of the latter sum up to a total estimated cost of $9,700,000.

—Mr. Joseph Emory told of rather a funny thing at the Grant dinner in Cincinnati. With one or two exceptions the speeches were dull, and the presence of a great deal of reform at the table made even the eating heavy. Finally two or three of the young men began to write notes and send them to different persons around the table, saying: "Prepare yourself to respond to the next toast. You will be called on as soon as the next speaker is through." The first man to get one of these notes turned pale and blank in the face, got right up and went out. Number two fell into deep thought and drew out a pencil and began to make notes for the heads of his speech; in two or three minutes the perspiration stood agonizingly on his brow. Number three drew out a small comb and began to brush out his moustache and whiskers and look unusually happy. Such were the rejected addresses.

Not Necessarily.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Sherman is dead. Washburne is for Grant. The fight is already reduced to two men—Blaine and Grant. The possibility of a triangular contest, a dark horse or a compromise candidate is entirely removed. If it is not Grant it will be Blaine. If it is not Blaine it must be Grant. But with 170 votes already secured for Grant in three states, and other conventions rapidly convening, it is almost certain that within sixty days from to-day everybody will know how the majority of the delegates to the Chicago convention stand. And as soon as it is known that Grant has the majority of the packed delegates Mr. Blaine will decline to have his name used, the opposition will submit to the inevitable, and Grant will be nominated by acclamation—as in 1868 and 1872. Then it will depend on the democrats whether he is overwhelmingly defeated or again returned to the white house. For our own part, we think the latter extremely improbable.

Texas to be Tested.
Houston Post.

The courts, juries and judges have little encouragement to throttle crime, when the governor steps in nearly every instance, and snatches the victims from the gallows. For many long years great blame was put upon the juries. It was said that no petit jury in Texas would hang a murderer. Now, when they do, they have their salutary work undone by executive interference. This sort of Jacksonianism smacks rather too much of Ficholasism to suit the times in which we live, and yet—they say the old man will "get there" before any competitor in the field. Let us make a test of the matter, and see if a majority of the voters of Texas are opposed to the legal hanging of a brutal, cowardly, red-handed murderer, such as John Lanham confessedly is. We will never believe it until it is demonstrated in some such way as this.

A Library for the Blacks.
New York Tribune.

"The Abyssinian Library" is a queer name, but there is nothing queer about the thing itself, unless a library and reading room for the use of colored people is such a novelty as to merit the adjective. The institution is about to be opened in Atlanta, Ga., and its manager, S. Root, whose address is No. 9 East Alabama street, in that city, will be glad to receive donations of books and papers. The public libraries of southern cities are closed against the colored race by a custom which is stronger than law, and is quite oblivious of civil rights legislation. A statement of this fact is sufficient commendation of the work undertaken by a few friends of the blacks in Atlanta.

The German Vote and Grant.
Brooklyn Times.

What of the German vote? What German republican paper in the country has taken sides with the Grant movement? What German republican paper in the country, of influence and standing, has not taken a square and unalterable stand against Grant and a third term? Without the German vote in Brooklyn and New York and that in Cincinnati—in these three cities alone—no republican candidate can secure an undisputed title to the presidency. Without New York and Ohio Grant would have to be a much "stronger" man than he is to stand even the ghost of a chance to secure the office.

They Stand By Him.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

President Hayes informs George Alfred Townsend that from the beginning of his administration he has been firm in his determination not to be a candidate for re-election. In this determination he has had the unwavering support of the Globe-Democrat from the beginning. We have not been able to agree with him in all things, but in this particular matter we have stuck to him like a brother. Judging from the proceedings of recent republican conventions, there is a general tendency to stand by him on this question.

A Good Word for the Dark Horse.
Springfield Republican.

The "dark horse," the device of providence for intervening in the affairs of the nation, stands even yet the best chance, as it has in time past carried off the honors in so many cases, sometimes to the great benefit of the country and its advancement among the nations of the earth. The dark horse is not always the best, but he at least offers an even chance of good government, which cannot be said of those who are known to be objectionable.

An Eloquent Address.
Talbotton Register.

The oration of Hon. Thomas Hardeman, on the occasion of the presentation by the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railroad of a banner to the King's Mountain centennial association, delivered at King's Mountain, N. C., on the 21st instant, is said to have been a most heroic and eloquent address. Georgia may well feel proud of such men as Hardeman, who is not only one of the most brilliant orators of the state, but of the entire south.

Coming This Way.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Chinamen can now ride from San Francisco to New York for $35. A large drove passed through this city yesterday. The Kearneyites, instead of forcing the Chinese wave back upon Hong Kong, are causing it to slop over upon the eastern cities. The tendency of the agitation is to diffuse the Mongolian over a larger superficial area.

A Lesson on Patriotism.
Meriden Recorder.

A boy, after hearing Wendell Phillips's lecture, asked his father: "Pa, why don't they give him an office—he seems to know all about everything?" "He can make more lecturing," said the father absent-mindedly. This was the youth's first lesson in patriotism.

A Candidate With a Guarantee.
Springfield Republican.

Why not Edmunds, Bristow republicans of Boston? This candidate is warranted sound, reliable, and an unsurpassed roadster.

Was Upon the Third Term.
New York Herald.

"The young scratchers," some of whom are very solid old fellows, are already opening war upon a third term.

A Unanimous Press.
Americus Recorder.

If there is any one question on which the press of America is unanimous, it is the removal of the high tariff on printing paper.

The Policy of Silence.
New York Tribune.

The republicans should offer a reward for the return of Ben Hill's mouth.

Full Proof Against All Prodding.
Taunton (Mass.) Gazette.

The only animal a barbed wire fence cannot destroy is the politician. His hide is a little too thick.

Germany Not Secured.
Chicago Times.

Grant has captured Mexico, but in the United States, the appearances are that he hasn't secured Germany.

The Free for All.
Cleveland Herald.

Mr Watterson has his hundred thousand Kentuckians in training for the 1881 free for all.

The Thing Summed Up.
Washington Republican.

It will be Grant and Tilden. Make a note of it.

—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other articles for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

REID—Colonel Jno. M. C. Reid died at his residence, 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, the 3d instant. The funeral will take place from his late residence on McDonough road, Friday, 5th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. The friends of the family are invited to attend. 49 mar4—d2t

FAMOUS N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE.

MR. SYMES, THE PROPRIETOR OF THE FAMOUS N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE, 7 WHITEHALL STREET, HAS JUST RECEIVED NOTICE FROM HEADQUARTERS IN N. Y., THAT THE MANUFACTURING OF THE SPRING STOCK IS COMPLETED, AND IS ON HIS WAY TO MAKE HIS SELECTIONS. HE HAS LEFT ORDERS WHEREBY GREAT BARGAINS CAN BE SECURED DURING HIS ABSENCE. ALL IN NEED OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT ONCE.

381 feb1—d3m sun wed fri then d3m

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House—Thursday Evening March 4th

Farewell Performance, this Season, of the Renowned

Emma Abbott
Grand English Opera Co.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association. On which occasion the popular and emotional Prima Donna will appear in Gounod's masterpiece,

FAUST,

With the following Great Cast:
Marguerite (her greatest role) .....EMMA ABBOTT
Siebel (America's popular Contralto) .....ZELDA SEGUIN
Faust (the renowned Tenor) .....TOM KARL
Mephisto .....WM. MACDONALD
Valentine .....A. E. STODDARD

The above cast of Gounod's Opera of "Faust" enables the public to hear Emma Abbott, Zelda Seguin—justly entitled the Contralto Queen—Mr. Tom Karl and Messrs. Stoddard and MacDonald in the strongest and best roles. All supported by the full strength of the famous Abbott Opera Company.
General Admission $1.00; Reserved Seats $1.25; Admision to Gallery 75c.
This performance is given in aid of the Young Men's Library Building Fund. 542 feb26 dtd

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

G. W. ADAIR .....Auctioneer

I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, CORNER of North Avenue and Plum street, as per plat,
8 UNIMPROVED LOTS
On Tuesday, March 9, 1880, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. These are remarkably handsome lots and must be sold. Titles unquestionable. Terms, one-half cash; balance in twelve months, with 8 per cent interest. Free ride out on Marietta street car. G. W. Adair, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Wall street, Kimball House.
594 feb29—mch 2 4 6 7 9

MACHINERY FOR SALE!
1 Good Breaker & Finisher Wool Card,
450 feet 3-ply 2 1-2 in. Rubber Hose
with Brass couplings.
O. S. PORTER.
541 feb27—d1m Covington, Ga.

Administrator's Sale.
Oconee Cotton Mills, Greene Co., Ga.

WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE COURT-House door at Greensboro, Greene county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April, 1880, between the legal hours of sale, the undivided half interest of the estate of Jacob Rokenbaugh, late of Thomas county, deceased, in the Oconee Cotton Mills, in Greene county, Georgia, being about three hundred acres of land, more or less, located on the Oconee river, about half way between Greensboro and Eatonton, consisting of a large substantial brick building, four stories high, with a garret, about one hundred feet long and sixty feet wide, and full of machinery, not in operation. Also, a Brick Store-house, and a number of Tenement Houses for operatives, with first-class water-power.
Sale made pursuant to an order from the Court of Ordinary of Thomas county, granted the first day of April, 1873.
Terms—Half cash, and half on time, without interest.
MILTON C. SMITH, Adminstrator
Jacob Rokenbaugh, deceased.
557 feb27 dtds

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES, PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
W. C. MORRIS & CO.
Corner Broad and Marietta streets.
mar4—dtf

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
At Auction,
PRIVATE SALES DAILY.
W. C. MORRIS & CO.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer. mar4—dtf

Spring Session.
PROF. NICHOLS WILL COMMENCE HIS Spring Session in
DANCING
—AT—
CENTENNIAL HALL,
3½ Whitehall street, on
Thursday, March 4, 1880
All the new specialties—Minuet, Riley, Hungarian Polka with Knickerbocker, Society and Double Glide waltzes.
For terms, etc., apply at Hall, Thursday afternoon or Saturday morning, at 10 a. m.
03 mar4—d1t

LANE & BODLEY CO.,
CINCINNATI,
MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD
PLANTATION MACHINERY,
Stationary and Portable
STEAM ENGINES,
Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, etc. Our machinery is strong, simple, and well made, and is especially adapted to the wants of Farmers and Planters.
Ginning, Sawing, Grinning and Factory use
Send for an Illustrated Catalogue.
LANE & BODLEY CO.,
John and Water Sts., Cincinnati, O.
513 mar4—d1t4w3m sun thurs wky 1st cow nol

GEORGIA, MILTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY's Office, March 1st, 1880.—R. N. Rogers, guardian of Mary E. Cody, formerly Mary E. Rogers, by his attorney, B. F. Roberts, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission:
All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters of dismission will be granted. W. H. NESBIT,
55 mar4—w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, MILTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY's Office, March 1st, 1880.—R. N. Rogers, administrator of Clement Rogers, by his attorney, B.F. Roberts represents that he has fully discharged said trust, and prays for letters of dismission:
All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in June next, else letters of dismission will be granted. W. H. NESBIT,
51 mar4—w1am3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, MILTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY's Office, March 1st, 1880.—Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that on the 31st day of January, 1880, Robert K. Thompson, Sr., late of Milton county, departed this life intestate, and no person has applied for administration on said estate, and that in terms of the law, administration will be vested in the Clerk of the Superior Court, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in April next, unless some valid objection is made to his appointment. W. H. NESBIT,
53 mar4—w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, MILTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY's Office, March 1st, 1880.—E. C. Cook, guardian of Mary Lawson, formerly Mary Hardeman, represents that he has fully discharged said trust, and prays for letters of dismission:
All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters of dismission will be granted. W. H. NESBIT,
52 mar4—w4w Ordinary.

A. G. ROULSTONE,
WITH
STIX, KROUSE & CO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING.
135 Race Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
2 mar4—d1m

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER, AT J. W. Phillips & Co.'s. mar2—d3t

WANTED—AN EDUCATED MAN OF ENergy—a graduate in medicine preferred—in this and every city in the state, to canvass for Reynolds's System of Medicine, by J. Russell Reynolds, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the University College, London, with notes and additions by Henry Hartshorne, M. D., late Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania. Every Physician needs the work. For sample pages and terms, address J. H. Chambers, Atlanta, Ga.
feb29 d1m 8taw—sun tues thur

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE No. 53 PEACHTREE Street. This building is 31 by 100 feet, has front and rear entrance, is fitted up for and well adapted to wholesale and retail dry goods. For terms apply to J. W. English, 35 Broad street.
71 dec6—dif

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY CITIZEN CAN HAVE HIS GARDEN ploughed right by leaving his orders at Wells' Broad Street Stables. Also, manure sold and delivered. John Ramsey. mar3—d2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO FINE COUNTERS, one large Table, Gas Fixtures, Stove, and Desk, at 58 Peachtree street. 42 mar3—d1w

1000 HEAD GREEN CABBAGE, 139 sacks Sweet Potatoes, 500 Sugar Cane, and Oranges for the children. 66 Decatur street. Elam Johnson. mar—d1t

CHOICE SEED POTATOES, ONION SETS and Garden Seeds, fresh from Seed Warehouse of D. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia, at J. J. Lynch's, No. 44 Decatur street.
620 feb29—d3t sun thur sun

AUCTION SALES.

OLCOTT & CO. SELL SATURDAY MORNing, a second-hand Piano, in good order. mar4—d1t

AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED FLOWERS, etc., by Olcott & Co., will be continued today, 10 o'clock. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale. mar4—d1t

BOARD.

GOOD BOARD AND NICE ROOMS CHEAP at the Bartow House, one door from Marietta street. Apply at once. 50 mar4—d4t

DRUGS, PAINTS, AND OILS

SURGERY.

A FINE LOT OF FIRST-CLASS SURGICAL Instruments, manufactured for us by the best makers on this continent, now in store. We sell at manufacturers' prices, and can have any instrument made and delivered in Atlanta at New York price. D. B. PLUMB & CO.,
26 Whitehall street.

COD LIVER OILS,
Moller's, Baker's, Hazard & Caswell's, De Jonghs Tessiers, Scott's Emulsion, and several other Cod Liver Oils at
D. B. PLUMB & CO'S.

BRUSHES.
A fine assortment of English Hair, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes, also a full line of Combs, selected especially for city trade, at
L. B. PLUMB & CO.'S.

PLUMB'S COLOGNE.
The richest and best. Go and try it at
26 WHITEHALL STREET.
jan25—dtf

SCHUMANN'S
PHARMACY,
PHOTOGRAPHIC
Stock Depot
—AND—
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BEAR.
63 Whitehall St., cor. Hunter, ATLANTA, GA.
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully put up at all hours.

FRESH DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, A large assortment of fine Toilet Articles, HOMOEPATHIC MEDICINES constantly on hand; also, Imported Brandies, Champagnes, French and German Wines, and best brands of Whisky for medical purpose.
Trusses of all kinds and in great variety at a bargain. Fresh Vaccine Matter from Pennsylvania Vaccine farm, non humanized!!!
726 jan1—d1y

Court House.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ATLANTA, GA., March 4th, 1880.

WILL BE LET AT PUBLIC OUTCRY, TO the lowest bidders, before the Courthouse door, in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., on Thursday, May 4th, 1880, the contracts, under four different headings, for building a Court-house for said county:

1st. Excavation, foundation and area walls, cut and artificial stone, for the entire work.

2d. Brickwork, plastering and tiling, complete.

3d. Wrought iron beams, cast iron columns, cast iron work, fire-proofing, tin, copper and zinc work, slate roofing, plumbing, gas and sewerage steam heating, complete.

4th. Carpentry and joiners work, hardware, glass, glazing, painting, asphaltum paving to area, and work on basement floor, complete.

Minute and detailed plans and specifications may be seen at the Ordinary's office, and also at the office of Parkins & Bruce, Architects, Healy building, corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets, up-stairs.

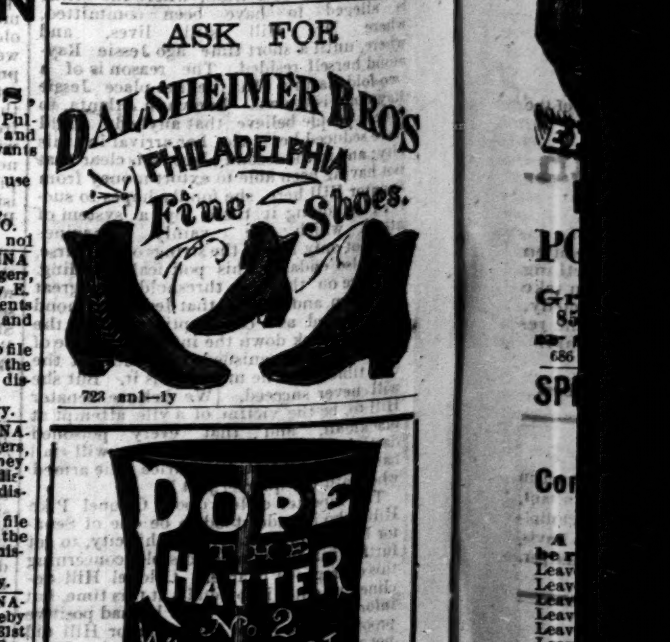
In conformity to law, the contractors will be required to give bond for double the amount of the contract price, with at least two good and solvent securities, resident of the State.

Bidders upon the four different classes will also be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sum of five hundred dollars on certified check for that amount upon each class, which sum will be forfeited to the county if the party to whom the contracts are awarded declines to give bond in terms of the law.

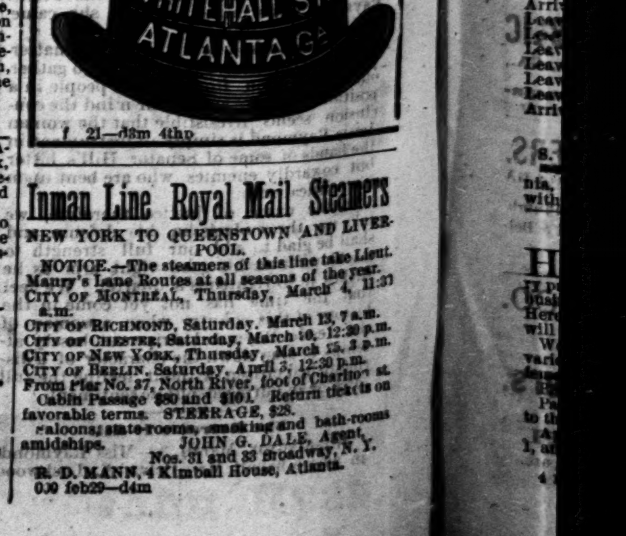
The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the County.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.
JOHN COLLIER, Chairman,
THOMAS G. HEALY,
GREEN T. DODD,
WALTER R. BROWN, Sec'y.
Committee.
90 mar4—d1aw8w

ASK FOR



722 jan1—ly



1 21—3m 4thp

Inman Line Royal Mail Steamers
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, March 4, 11:30 a.m.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 13, 7 a.m.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 10, 12:30 p.m.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Thursday, March 25, 3 p.m.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, April 3, 12:30 p.m.
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton st.
Cabin Passage $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
R. D. MANN, 4 Kimball House, Atlanta.
000 feb29—d4m

PATENT MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG MEDICINE CO.'S
TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MARK
English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. ☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞The Specific, Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by address ing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. Sold in Atlanta Wholesale and Retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
(284 sec2) 4aw

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder-blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, nausea, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, nervousness, despondency, and every other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.
729 jan1—dly tues thur sat 4wkly nxd rm

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY
CURATINE
A VEGETABLE MEDICINE FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER & KIDNEYS.

CURATINE,
For Blood Diseases.
A medicinal compound of known value—combining in one preparation the curative powers for the evils which produce all diseases of the Blood, the Liver, the Kidneys. Harmless in action and thorough in its effect. It is unexcelled for the cure of all Blood Diseases such as Scrofula, Tumors, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Mercurial Poisoning, also Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Sour Stomach, Retention or Urine, etc.

CURATINE,
For Liver Complaints.

CURATINE,
For Kidney Diseases.

CURATINE,
For Rheumatism.

CURATINE,
For Scrofula Diseases.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

CURATINE,
For Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, etc.
THE BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
BALTIMORE, Md.

Wholesale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta and Macon, Georgia.
61 nov15—dly sat tues thur&wlynxr d'mtr

MANHOOD RESTORED.
Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address
DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.
33 june22—dly tues thur sat 4wkly

TRADE
S.S.S.
MARK.
TESTIMONY OF DRUGGISTS.

We certify that we have been selling "Swift's Syphilitic Specific" for many years, and regard it far superior to anything known to science, for the diseases for which it is recommended. We have never known of a single failure.
S. Y. Cassels, Cartersville, Ga.
L. F. Greer & Co., Forsyth, Ga.
Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.
Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, Atlanta, Ga.
Daniel & Marsh, Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta, Ga., July 1, 1874.

Mr C. T. Swift—Dear Sir: We have been using your Swift's Syphilitic Specific in the treatment of convicts for the last year, and believe it is the only certain known remedy that will effect a permanent cure for diseases for which you recommend it.
Grant, Alexander & Co.

$1,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any chemist who will find, on analysis of one hundred bottles of S. S. S., one particle of mercury, iodide potassium, or any mineral substance.
Prepared only by the SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all druggists.

CHALLENGE BRAND
TRADE MARK
EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS
F. A. Laidley & Co.,
PORK PACKERS,
And wholesale dealers in
Grain, Flour and Salt,
85 Second St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
☞Southern Orders a Specialty.
686 dec30—d3m tues thur sat

SPECIAL SUNDAY SCHEDULE
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Superintendent's Office,
Augusta, Ga., January 29 1880.
Commencing Sunday next, February 1st, 1880.
A SPECIAL CHURCH TRAIN will be run over this Road as follows:
Leave Covington ..... 8 00 a m
Leave Conyers ..... 8 30 a m
Leave Lithonia ..... 8 45 a m
Leave Stone Mountain ..... 9 05 a m
Leave Clarkston ..... 9 20 a m
Leave Atlanta ..... 9 31 a m
Leave Decatur ..... 10 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta ..... 1 30 p m
Leave Atlanta ..... 3 31 p m
Leave Decatur ..... 4 00 p m
Leave Clarkston ..... 4 07 p m
Leave Stone Mountain ..... 2 10 p m
Leave Lithonia ..... 2 36 p m
Leave Conyers ..... 2 48 p m
Arrive Covington ..... 3 16 p m
E. R. DORSEY,
General Passenger Agent.
E. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
For Papers at Decatur, Stone Mountain, Lithonia, Conyers and Covington, having contracts with the road will copy. 624 jan30—dtf

FACTORY NOTICE.
Heretofore the Atlanta Factory, in accordance with a well-established factory practice, have required persons learning the business to work without pay while learning. Hereafter and until further notice, the company will pay adults 25 cents per day while learning.
We can give permanent employment in the various departments to two hundred additional hands.
Apply at once to my office on Pryor street.
Payments in cash every Saturday for all earned to the Friday evening before.
Apply at my office between the hours of 12 and 1, and 5 and 6 o'clock p.m.
GEO. B. HARRIS, Superintendent.
4 mar2—dlw

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—John E. Bryant is said to be for Grant.

—Vienna, in Dooly county, is improving.

—Dooly county stands to stop the sale of whisky.

—Planting is under full headway in Dooly county.

—Geneva has been troubled by a bold man in the woods.

—The Register is bragging of the good cooks in Talbot county.

—Talbot county, it is estimated, will use twelve hundred tons of guano this season.

—Geneva has received nearly seven thousand bales of cotton this season.

—Mr. Gabriel J. Parks, an old citizen of Monroe county, is dead.

—Mr. William B. Trask, an old citizen of Liberty county, is dead.

—There promises to be as much discord in the republican convention shortly to assemble in Atlanta as there in any well-regulated musical society.

—Editor Woods, of the Hawkinsville Dispatch, proposes to contribute one hundred dollars to a railroad between that flourishing town and Americus.

—A pistol went off in Liberty county the other day and came near carrying a young colored man with it. But he will probably recover.

—Sam. H. Hill has prepared a history of his trial, together with an account of the killing of Simmons. The book will be published by Messrs. James P. Harrison & Co.

—Uncle Remus is indebted to Miss Ada Gresham, of Jones county, for a characteristic contribution to the folk-lore series. He is also indebted to an anonymous co. respondent at Madison for favors.

—The first thing anybody knows, Editor Waterman, of the LaGrange Reporter, will deny that he is anybody's esteemed contemporary; but we propose to stand by our original statement.

—The Darien Gazette is evidently preparing to make it warm for somebody in that section. It is to be feared that some poor, unprotected office-seeker will become the victim of Grubb's wrath. Office-seekers will have a good deal more trouble in Georgia hereafter than they have ever had before.

—The Hinesville Gazette says that Mr. John M. Darsey three years ago planted two grains of rice which attracted his attention by their unusual size. He saved all of the rice produced from them and planted the third year, and the third crop yielded thirty-five bushels. Mr. Darsey besides planting all this crop of rice this season from that seed, has sold the remainder at $1 75 per bushel. It is said to be a very superior article of upland rice.

—The Savannah News says that last Saturday evening a very serious altercation occurred between Ned Williams and Joseph Standiford, colored men, at Ulmer's place on the Ogeechee, in Bryan county. The difficulty grew out of an allegation on the part of Williams that Joe Standiford had stolen thirteen dollars from him. The report was heard by Standiford, who became greatly incensed and vowed dire vengeance upon his accuser, and proceeded without delay to put his sanguinary threats into execution. He went to his house in the neighborhood, got his double-barrel shot-gun, which he loaded with turkey shot, and, weapon in hand, started in search of Williams. The parties met at the place mentioned, when Standiford, without much parleying, deliberately gave Williams the benefit of the contents of the two barrels. The back of that unfortunate darkey's head and neck were perforated with innumerable little shot, inflicting painful, and it is thought, serious wounds. Williams was brought to the city and carried to the office of a well known physician, where his injuries received proper attention. Standiford was arrested, but succeeded in settling the case by paying all the costs and stopping with Williams to that individual's satisfaction.

—Dooly Correspondence Montezuma Weekly: This has been one of the warmest winters since 1849. We hope that the weather will suit us well as it was from the 10th to the 20th of April of that year. In 1835, we had the coldest February ever known in Georgia. On the 18th of that month, in '35, was the cold Saturday that old men and women remember so well. On the 6th day of March, of the same year, snow fell to the depth of six inches. On the 16th day of March, 1828, there was a frost so severe that it killed the hickory trees large enough to make mauls of. Good crops were made that year, except small grain crops. In 1842 was the warmest February ever known in Georgia for the last forty years. There was not a frost and but one rain in that month. In 1839 the farmers made the best cotton crop ever grown in middle Georgia. There was but one rain in July (on the 27th) of that year.

—Columbus Enquirer: We doubt if there is a city in the United States with more goats to the same number of boys than Columbus. There are many of the goats that are as well trained as horses, and the boys drive them around the city with a great deal of pride. In fact, the goat mania runs so high among the boys that one of them, who has an elegant little pony, proposes to give the pony for a goat. Bob of all the goats, one of the boys in the upper part of Oglethorpe street has one that takes the lead, so far as training is concerned. When the boys attempt to hitch him up he frequently insists on riding himself, and will not be hitched to the wagon until the boys let him get in the wagon and they pull him around the yard. He will then let them hitch him up and drive over the city. And again the goat is very fond of swinging, and will get into a swing erected in the yard and if no one swings him, he will place his hind feet on the ground and give the swing a start, and when started, will jump up and swing like he enjoyed it. The truth of the above goat story is vouched for by as good authority as can be obtained from one of our warehouse clerks.

Notice to Coal Dealers.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Atlanta Water Works, No. 6 Wall street, until 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th day of March, for supplying the Atlanta Water Works with Fourteen Hundred Tons of Bituminous Coal—run of the mines.
The coal to be delivered at the pumping department, four and a half miles from the city, and paid for according to the weights of the Engineer in charge.
Delivery to begin by the tenth day of April and continue not later than the first day of October.
Payment will be made in three equal installments—three, six and nine months each—from the commencement of coal delivery.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and require bond and security for the performance of the contract.
By order of the Board.
WM. G. RICHARDS,
Superintendent Water Works.
545 feb27 d3t—feb27, 29&mar 2, 4, 7.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

Having been burned out in my undertaking in southern Georgia, I have returned to Atlanta and bought out Messrs. Beach & Stockton, No. 7 West Alabama street, where I am ready to serve my friends and customers in my line of business, and hope that the same patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon me heretofore, will be extended to me now, promising that all work intrusted to me shall be promptly and thoroughly done at reasonables prices. I have associated with me my son, F. C. Bellingrath, and the business will be carried on under the name of L. Bellingrath & Son. We will take contracts for roofing and all kinds of tin work.
Having sold out to Messrs. L. Bellingrath & Son we recommend them to our friends and patrons, knowing that work entrusted to them will be satisfactorily done.
BEACH & STOCKTON.
oct8—d3m thurs sun

SPRING CLOTHING.

C. G. Grosse, the well known tailor has at No. 59 Whitehall street, up stairs, a full line of Spring Dress Goods, in latest patterns. He is prepared to furnish the most stylish Spring suits at prices lower than ever. Call and see a full stock of imported goods.
feb22—d1m

WATKINS & JONES,

Grocers & Commission Merchants
And Dealers in
Corn, Oats, Bran, Meal, Hay, Feed, Flour, Meal, Hay, Fruits, and Country and Western Produce.
No. 16 West Mitchell Street.
Consignments solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed
jan19—d3m

H. CASTLEMAN
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY
BROKER,
No. 8 Kimball House.

Buys and sells securities of all kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE.
Atlanta City Bonds; Atlanta Street Railroad Stock; Central Railroad Stock; Georgia Railroad Stock.

WANTED.
State of Georgia Bonds; Atlanta City Bonds; Columbus City Bonds; Central Railroad Stock; Georgia Railroad Stock.
900 feb29—d1f

Send three cent stamp for over 1am

BONDS, STOCKS & INTEREST

I BUY AND SELL,
ALL KINDS of BONDS & STOCKS
And allow interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM,
on money left two or more months.
JOHN M. RANEY.
609 Georgia Bank & why am bond that call.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 3, 1880.

There is no change in the bond and stock market and the prices below are quoted:

EXCHANGE	
Buying at ..... par	Selling ..... ¼ prem
BONDS—	
Georgia 4s ..... 95@ 97	Atlanta City 8s..111@113
Georgia 6s ..... 107@109	Atlanta 10s ..... 114@116
Georgia's 7s ..... 111@113	Augusta City 7s.104@106
Ga 7s gold ..... 112@114	Sav. City 7s, new 80@ 82
Georgia 8s ..... 124@125	Macon City ..... 80@ 82
Alabama "A" ..... 66@ 67	Columbus City.. 72@ 75
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge. 111@113	Ga. R. R. 6s ..... 104@105
Atlanta 6s ..... 100@102	Central R. R. 7s.110@112
Atlanta W'k's 7s.106@108	W. & A. RR. Lessees; 10 per ct. income bonds..113@115
Atlanta City 7s.106@108	
STOCKS—	
Georgia R. R.....108@110	South Wes R.R..106@107
Central R. R .... 102@104	Atlanta 8s, R.R. 98@100
A. & W.P. R. R.118@120	

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 3—Noon—Stocks buoyant. Money 6@6. Exchange $4.84. Governments quiet and firm. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, March 3. — Evening. — Money 5@6. Exchange $4.84. Governments quiet and a shade lower; new fives 100¾; four and a half per cents 107¾; four per cents 106¾. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed active and buoyant.

N. Y. Central	131¼	N C. & St. L	116
Erie	45¼	Union Pacific	93¼
Lake Shore	109¾	Chicago & N. W	93¼
Illinois Central	102	Preferred	106¾
Pittsburg	118	Rock Island	119¾
Louisville & Nash.	143¼	Western Union	111¾

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin ..... $101,774,220 Currency $5,407,773
PARIS, March 3—3:00 p. m.—Rentes 81f. 57½c.
LONDON, March 3—4:00 p.m.—Erie 47¾.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 3, 1880.

New York—The future months opened higher and advanced all day. At the close the market was strong and showed a gain of 6 to 15 points, since Saturday's close. The New York spot market closed firm at unchanged prices. Net receipts for four days amount to 54,931 bales; exports 44,256 bales; stock 944,627 bales; sales to-day for future delivery 102,000 bales.

Liverpool closed easier. Spots — Uplands 7 5-16d; Orleans 7 7-16d; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 8,200 were American.

For several days past the local cotton market has been remarkably quiet. Futures excited little more interest to-day on account of the improvement in the New York market. Spots are dull and offerings are very light. Receipts to-day amount to 110 bales, of which 67 were received from wagons. We quote the market dull at quotations: Good middlings 12½c; middlings 12¼c; low middlings 11¾c; good ordinary 11¾c.
The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	67
Air Line Railroad	37
Georgia Railroad	—
Central Railroad	—
Western and Atlantic Railroad	4
West Point Railroad	2
Total	110
Receipts previously	101,732
Total	101,842
Stock Sept. 1	219
Grand total	102,032

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	223
Shipments previously	91,497
Total	91,720
Stock on hand	10,372

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	110
Receipts same day last year	113
Showing a decrease of	3
Receipts since September 1, 1879	101,813
Receipts same time 1878	81,246
Showing an increase of	20,677

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	91,720
Shipments for same time last year	76,388
Showing an increase of	15,332

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	12,482
Same day last year	7,947
Showing an increase of	4,535
Net receipts for four days	54,931
Same days last year	37,775
Showing a decrease of	2,781
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	4,256,362
Same time last year	3,858,047
Showing an increase of	417,297

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,706 bales; gross 1,325; sales 1,300; stock 99,412; exports to Great Britain 1,000; coastwise 111.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 3,623 bales; gross 5,859; sales 5,000; stock 329,616; exports to Great Britain 10,455; coastwise 1,057; to France 1,000.

MOBILE, March 3—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,048 bales; gross —; sales 800; stock 31,745; exports coastwise 256.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 1,298 bales; shipments 2,836; stock 97,917; exports to France 1,850; to continent 502.

AUGUSTA, March 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 371 bales; gross —; sales 400; stock 21,917; exports to France 1,850; to continent 502.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 471 bales; gross —; sales 400; stock 21,917; exports to France 1,850; to continent 502.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 1,706 bales; gross 1,325; sales 1,300; stock 99,412; exports to Great Britain 1,000; coastwise 111.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,706 bales; gross 1,325; sales 1,300; stock 99,412; exports to Great Britain 1,000; coastwise 111.

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GEORGIA GRAIN AND...

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 3, 1880.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, oats, mess pork and lard on the Chicago Board of Trade to-day:

	TIME.	OPENING.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	CLOSING.
WHEAT.	MAY.	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
	JULY.	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
CORN.	MAY.	41	41	41	41
	JULY.	41	41	41	41
C. H. SIDES.	MAY.	6 25	6 25	6 25	6 25
	JULY.	6 25	6 25	6 25	6 25
MESS PORK.	MAY.	12 25	12 25	12 25	12 25
	JULY.	12 25	12 25	12 25	12 25
LARD.	MAY.	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15
	JULY.	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, March 3—Flour fairly active and weak for western and Howard street family; Howard street and western superfine $4.75@$5.25; extra $5.75@$6.25; family $6.25@$7.25; city mills superfine $4.75@$5.25; extra $5.75@$6.25; family $6.75@$7.25; Rio brands $7.25@$7.50; Patapsco family $8.00. Wheat, southern quiet and easier; western, spot lower; futures steady; southern red $1.40@$1.45; amber $1.45@$1.50; No. 1 Maryland $1.50; No. 2 western winter red spot and March $1.46; April $1.47¾; May $1.47¾@$1.47¾; June $1.48 asked. Corn, southern dull; western firm and a shade better; southern white 62; yellow 55½. Oats firm; southern 48@49; western white 46@49; western mixed 45@47; Pennsylvania 43@49.

ATLANTA, March 3—Flour—Quiet and steady; fancy $7.60; extra family $7.40; family $7.20. Some western brands are selling for less. Wheat — April opened ½c higher and moved up to $1.25¾, the highest point, but the market dropped off and closed at $1.24⅝, being a gain of ⅜c for the day. Local trade is quiet and unchanged; Tennessee choice $1.45@$1.50; Georgia choice $1.30@$1.35. Corn—Market steady; in sacks 66@69c. Oats—Steady; feed 50@56c. Meal—69@70c. Grits $4.00.

CHICAGO, March 3—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in light demand; holders firm: No. 2 Chicago spring $1.23; No. 3 do. $1.09@$1.10. Corn quiet and weak and irregular at 36¾@37c; fresh 37. Oats active but not quotably higher at 31⅞. At the close wheat was dull, weak and lower at $1.21⅛@$1.24¼. Corn dull and ½c lower. Oats steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 3—Flour, southern dull; common to fair extra $5.75@$6.30; good to choice extra $6.40@$8.00. Wheat ½@¾c better with a very moderate export demand; ungraded red $1.40 @$1.49¾. Corn ½@¾c better with a fair export busines; ungraded 56¾@60. Oats ¾@1c higher and more active; No. 3 47@47¾. Hops quiet and nominal; yearlings 7@18.

CINCINNATI, March 3—Flour quiet; family $6.00@$6.10; fancy $6.25@$6.75. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red winter $1.32. Corn stronger at 41. Oats in fair demand and firm at 37@37¾.

ST. LOUIS, March 3—Flour easier; fancy $6.65; family $5.75. Wheat lower but advanced; No. 2 red fall $1.24¼@$1.24¾. No. 3 do. $1.21. Corn dull at 35¾. Oats dull at 32¼.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3—Flour quiet; superfine $5.00@$5.25; high grades $6.50@$6.87½. Corn active and firm; mixed 57@59. Oats higher at 46.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.22@$1.23. Corn firmer at 44½. Oats dull at 40@41.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, March 3.—Lime—Active and firm: In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 80c: less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat. Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined") car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, March 3.—Paper—Market firm: Manilla paper 9@11½c ₩ lb; No. 2 do. 7¾@8½c ₩ lb; No. 3 7@8c ₩ lb; wrapping 5@5c ₩ lb; straw 3½@4½c ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 9@9½c; for wheat, 10@11c; bran bags 15@18; second-hand bags scarce.

ATLANTA, March 3.—Hides—Dull; we quote dry flint 12¾@14; dry salt 12½; wet salted 7½@8. Furs are in good demand at unchanged quotations: minks, good, 25@50; coons, good, 40@60; beaver $1.00@$2.50; coon 10@35; musk rat 5@10.

ATLANTA, March 3.—Leather—Firm and unchanged; hemlock good, 30c; hemlock G. D. 28c; hemlock No. D. 22c; white oak sole 40@45c; harness leather 40@45c.

ATLANTA, March 3. — Plastering Hair — Active: Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, March 3.—Hay—Market well supplied; choice Timothy $1.35; choice mixed $1.30; prime mixed $1.25.

ATLANTA, March 3.—Salt—Liverpool $1.30; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kanawah $1.10; Coarse $1.45.

ATLANTA, March 3.—Wool — Firm and in demand; washed 35@40c; unwashed 25@30c; burry 15@20c.

NEW YORK, March 3—Wool firm; domestic fleece 40@50; pulled 30@50; unwashed 18@40; Cape 21@30.

NEW YORK, March 3—Rosin quiet at $1.45@ @$1.52½. Turpentine dull and heavy at 46.

ATLANTA, March 3—Bagging—Season is over and none offering.

ATLANTA, March 3.—Peas—Stock 85@90c; white $1.35.

ATLANTA, March 3.—Tallow—Marker firm at 6c.

ATLANTA, March 3.—Rye—None on market.

ATLANTA, March 3.—Wheat Bran—85c@$1.00.

ATLANTA, March 3.—Iron Ties—None.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, March 3.—Chicago—A general moderate decline took place to-day. Clear Rib Sides—April declined 10c. There is no quotable change in the market; we quote 7¾@7¾c. Mess Pork—Chicago—April declined 15 points to-day. Bacon—Sugar cured hams 10¾@10¾c; sides 7¾; shoulders 6; plain smoked hams 9c. Lard—Steady; tierces, leaf, 8¾@8¾c; refined 8¼c; kegs, cans and buckets 9@9¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3—Pork easier; new $12.87½. Lard dull; tierces 7½; kegs 8¼. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders 5; loose 5¾; packed 4¾; clear ribs 6¼; clear sides 6¾. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 7½; clear sides 8 @8¾. Sugar-cured hams dull; canvassed 9¾@10. Hams, sugar-cured, choice 12¾@13c.

CHICAGO, March 3—Pork steady and in fair demand at $11.75@$11.80. Lard dull and a shade lower at 7.12½. Bulk meats easier: shoulders 4¾; short ribs 6.65; short clear 6¾. At the close pork was dull and 5c lower. Lard dull but not quotably lower.

ST. LOUIS, March 3—Pork dull; jobbing at $12.25. Lard nominally 7.10. Bulk meats firm but slow; shoulders 4 85@4.95; clear ribs 6.35@ 6.60; clear sides 6.65@6.75. Bacon active; shoulders 4 75@4¾; clear ribs 7.25@7.30; clear sides 7½ @7.55.

LOUISVILLE, March 3—Pork dull at $12.50. Lard quiet; choice leaf in tierces 8¼. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¾@4¾; clear ribs 6¾; clear sides 7¾. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5; clear rib 7¾ @7¾; clear sides 7¾@7¾. Sugar-cured hams 9@ 10¾.

BALTIMORE, March 3—Provisions quiet. Mess pork $13.25@$13.50. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 6¾; packed shoulders 5¾; clear rib sides 7¾. Bacon, shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 8; hams 10@12. Lard, refined in tierces 8¾.

NEW YORK, March 3—Pork about steady and very quiet at $11.75@$12.00. Middles quiet; long clear 7¾@7¾; short clear 7¾@7-16; long and short clear 7¾@7¾. Lard opened easier; closed firm and fairly active at 7.57½@7.60.

CINCINNATI, March 3—Pork dull at $12.00. Lard strong at 7.15@7.20. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 4¾; clear rib 6.65; clear sides 7. Bacon firm and in fair demand; shoulders 5½; clear rib 7½; clear sides 7¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—noon.—Bacon—Long clear middles 36s 6d; short 38s 6d.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 3. — Coffee — Firm and active; Rio 15½@19¾; old government Java 26@28. Roasted Coffees continue steady at former prices; old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—The following are full prices: standard A 10¼@10⅝; granulated 10¾; cut loaf or powdered 11¾; white extra C 9¾@9¾; yellow C 8¼@8¾. New Orleans sugars unchanged at 8¼@10¾. Molasses—Firm; this week 3 tierces 28; barrels 40. Syrups—Very good demand; New Orleans choice 50@55. The market at present is very steady; Cuba 35@40; Japan sugar 31@32; Imperial and tierces sugar 36@40; Natural Rock 40@45; Refined Sugar 40@45. Pepper ginger 15; allspice 15; mace, best 85; nutmegs 80; cinnamon 30; saigon 75; cloves; African ginger 7; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best 40; mustard, ordinary 30@35. Sugar-cured hams dull; canvassed 9¾@10; sides 8¼@8¾; clear rib sides 7¾@8; clear sides 7¾@8; pickled hams 8¾@9; pickled bellies 7¾@8; pickled shoulders 5¾@6; pickled pigs feet, kits 40; pickled pigs feet, ½ bbls 2.00; pickled pigs feet, bbls 4.00; pickled tripe, kits 30; pickled tripe, ½ bbls 1.00; pickled tripe, bbls 2.00; pickled beef tongues, kits 50; pickled beef tongues, ½ bbls 1.50; pickled beef tongues, bbls 3.00; pickled lambs, bbls 3.00; pickled lambs, ½ bbls 1.75; pickled lambs, kits 1.00; pickled oysters, 1 gallon cans 1.00; pickled oysters, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled oysters, quart cans 30; pickled oysters, pint cans 20; pickled oysters, bbls 6.00; pickled oysters, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled oysters, kits 2.00; pickled eggs, gallon cans 1.00; pickled eggs, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled eggs, quart cans 30; pickled eggs, pint cans 20; pickled eggs, bbls 6.00; pickled eggs, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled eggs, kits 2.00; pickled cucumbers, gallon cans 1.00; pickled cucumbers, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled cucumbers, quart cans 30; pickled cucumbers, pint cans 20; pickled cucumbers, bbls 6.00; pickled cucumbers, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled cucumbers, kits 2.00; pickled onions, gallon cans 1.00; pickled onions, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled onions, quart cans 30; pickled onions, pint cans 20; pickled onions, bbls 6.00; pickled onions, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled onions, kits 2.00; pickled peaches, gallon cans 1.00; pickled peaches, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled peaches, quart cans 30; pickled peaches, pint cans 20; pickled peaches, bbls 6.00; pickled peaches, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled peaches, kits 2.00; pickled pears, gallon cans 1.00; pickled pears, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled pears, quart cans 30; pickled pears, pint cans 20; pickled pears, bbls 6.00; pickled pears, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled pears, kits 2.00; pickled plums, gallon cans 1.00; pickled plums, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled plums, quart cans 30; pickled plums, pint cans 20; pickled plums, bbls 6.00; pickled plums, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled plums, kits 2.00; pickled quinces, gallon cans 1.00; pickled quinces, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled quinces, quart cans 30; pickled quinces, pint cans 20; pickled quinces, bbls 6.00; pickled quinces, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled quinces, kits 2.00; pickled tomatoes, gallon cans 1.00; pickled tomatoes, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled tomatoes, quart cans 30; pickled tomatoes, pint cans 20; pickled tomatoes, bbls 6.00; pickled tomatoes, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled tomatoes, kits 2.00; pickled beans, gallon cans 1.00; pickled beans, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled beans, quart cans 30; pickled beans, pint cans 20; pickled beans, bbls 6.00; pickled beans, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled beans, kits 2.00; pickled beets, gallon cans 1.00; pickled beets, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled beets, quart cans 30; pickled beets, pint cans 20; pickled beets, bbls 6.00; pickled beets, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled beets, kits 2.00; pickled cabbage, gallon cans 1.00; pickled cabbage, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled cabbage, quart cans 30; pickled cabbage, pint cans 20; pickled cabbage, bbls 6.00; pickled cabbage, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled cabbage, kits 2.00; pickled cauliflower, gallon cans 1.00; pickled cauliflower, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled cauliflower, quart cans 30; pickled cauliflower, pint cans 20; pickled cauliflower, bbls 6.00; pickled cauliflower, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled cauliflower, kits 2.00; pickled asparagus, gallon cans 1.00; pickled asparagus, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled asparagus, quart cans 30; pickled asparagus, pint cans 20; pickled asparagus, bbls 6.00; pickled asparagus, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled asparagus, kits 2.00; pickled okra, gallon cans 1.00; pickled okra, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled okra, quart cans 30; pickled okra, pint cans 20; pickled okra, bbls 6.00; pickled okra, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled okra, kits 2.00; pickled mushrooms, gallon cans 1.00; pickled mushrooms, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled mushrooms, quart cans 30; pickled mushrooms, pint cans 20; pickled mushrooms, bbls 6.00; pickled mushrooms, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled mushrooms, kits 2.00; pickled truffles, gallon cans 1.00; pickled truffles, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled truffles, quart cans 30; pickled truffles, pint cans 20; pickled truffles, bbls 6.00; pickled truffles, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled truffles, kits 2.00; pickled morels, gallon cans 1.00; pickled morels, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled morels, quart cans 30; pickled morels, pint cans 20; pickled morels, bbls 6.00; pickled morels, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled morels, kits 2.00; pickled chanterelles, gallon cans 1.00; pickled chanterelles, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled chanterelles, quart cans 30; pickled chanterelles, pint cans 20; pickled chanterelles, bbls 6.00; pickled chanterelles, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled chanterelles, kits 2.00; pickled boletus, gallon cans 1.00; pickled boletus, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled boletus, quart cans 30; pickled boletus, pint cans 20; pickled boletus, bbls 6.00; pickled boletus, ½ bbls 3.50; pickled boletus, kits 2.00; pickled hydnum, gallon cans 1.00; pickled hydnum, ½ gallon cans 60; pickled hydnum, quart cans 30; pickled hydnum, pint cans 20; pickled hyd

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool, yesterday at 7 5-16d; in New York, 1-16; in Atlanta, 12⅛c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, lower barometer, warmer southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, March 3, 10:31, P. M.
[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.03	63	83	S.	Fresh	.02	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.12	63	89	....	Calm	.00	Cloudy.
Corsicana	29.86	67	89	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.00	69	95	S. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Indianola	29.96	70	90	S.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Key West	30.20	75	68	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.11	67	95	S.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30.08	68	84	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.08	69	90	S.	Gent	.00	Smoke
Pensacola	30.15	69	90	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.14	66	89	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., March 3, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.26	51	65	S. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	30.24	53	86	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.11	58	81	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2.31	30.10	60	74	S. E.	Fresh	.04	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.02	60	88	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.03	63	83	S.	Fresh	02	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	30.132	Maximum ther	.63
Mean daily ther	57.5	Minimum ther	.49
Mean daily humid.	78.0	Total rainfall	.06

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO THE TRADE STRICTLY At Manfacturers Prices.

Crockery, China, Lamps, Stamped and Wood-ware, Fine Cutlery, Silver-ware, Show Cases, Looking Glasses, Seth Thomas Clocks, Vases, Toilet Sets, Hotel and Saloon Fixtures. BEST GOODS at rock bottom prices to prompt Cash paying Merchants.

Southern Merchants, you can avoid hard stock, freight, insurance and ruinous breakage, by buying from McBRIDE & CO. THEY IMPORT and MANUFACTURE and can meet the closest prices.

529 jan25—dly un we rep above pref lo

PREFERRED LOCALS.

MESSRS. J. P. STEVENS & CO.

Call attention to the very elegant new goods which they are now receiving in FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE, VIENNA FANCY ARTICLES, FINE MORROCO GOODS, STATUARY, BRONZES, MARBLE CLOCKS, FANCY MARTLE SETS, Etc. An inspection of our display is invited.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
48 mar4—d2y 34 Whitehall Street.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL. } CRAIGE & CO., 48 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.
N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
898 mar25,'79 d1y

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

I. O. O. F.

Members of Schiller Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F., also all members of the other three Lodges in the city, are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, F. Zaher, at 9 a. m., on the 4th March, from Odd Fellows' Hall. H. FRANKLIN,
51 mar4—d1t Secretary.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The street sprinklers took a recess yesterday.

—Not a Ghost of a chance at No. 48 Whitehall street.

—The city chain gang now numbers 20 men, women and children.

—The Hill scandal was the subject of general comment yesterday.

—The first car load of live stock by the Cincinnati Southern reached Atlanta Tuesday last.

—Oh, ye lean and lank, if you would grow "fat," use Wade Hampton. There's nothing like it.

—The rock-crusher, about which so much has been written, commenced grinding yesterday afternoon.

—The Americus bar is well represented in Atlanta just now, that circuit being up in the supreme court.

—In a day or two we will give an interesting interview with George Adair upon the subject of real estate in Atlanta.

—Private Bergen, of the Fifth artillery, who was shot a few days since by Officer Simpson, of the police force, is now considered out of danger.

—Prof. H. Edwards, manager of the Ghost Show, proposes to exhibit his wonderful scientific exhibition free to all the teachers and clergymen of the city of Atlanta.

—The parade of the New Orleans fire department takes place to-day. Atlanta would have been represented by Talulah, No. 3, had it been possible to procure rates.

—The preliminary trial of Officer Simpson for the shooting of Private Bergen, of the Fifth artillery, will be commenced at 10 o'clock this morning before Justice Tanner.

—The people of Atlanta can do without a new court-house, but they cannot do without Neuralgine, for it is the only known remedy for neuralgia and headache. Take our advice and try it.

—Mr. Wade, the flower man, has a curiosity in the shape of an orange tree upon which are growing about a dozen fine specimens of fruit. The tree is in his hot-house where it has grown to be quite large.

—Ghost Show is doing a big business at No. 48 Whitehall street. The entertainment is something that the public has needed for many years, so that gigantic frauds cannot reap a golden harvest from honest and confiding citizens by their trickery. Go and see the exhibition, for you will be benefited as well as amused.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—J. S. Pinckard, of Forsyth, is in the city.

—J. G. Truitt, of LaGrange, is in the city.

—J. M. Dexter, of Brunswick, is in the city.

—J. B. Sims, of Newnan, is visiting Atlanta.

—J. H. Pate, of Hawkinsville, is visiting the city.

—M. P. Carroll, of Augusta, is on a visit to Atlanta.

—J. M. Alexander, of Bartow county, is in the city.

—G. W. Rosette, of Columbus, is on a visit to Atlanta.

—Miss Lizzie Haskins, of Dalton, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—S. W. Murray, of Dahlonega, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—G. W. Ware, of Athens, is among the visitors to Atlanta.

—H. C. Ransom, of Farnsworth, was in the city yesterday.

—Jim Brown, of Canton, is in the city on a visit to relatives.

—W. B. Guerry, E. G. Simmons, N. A. Smith, and B. P. Hollis, of Americus, are in the city.

—Delano A. Goddard, editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, is in the city. He called to see us yesterday. His visit in the south has proven quite pleasant.

—Andrew J. Cobb and wife, Miss Bazeline Prince, Rev. Dr. Campbell Lamar Cobb, George Thomas, Miss Tre:e ant, Miss Birdie Cobb, and W. L. Mitchell, of Athens, were in Atlanta yesterday.

—Rev. Robert Irvine, of Augusta, Ga., will preach in the pulpit of Rev. J. H. Martin at the First Presbyterian church next Sunday. He will be the guest of Colonel O. P. Fitzsimons during his stay in the city.

The Paper Monopolists.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The paper makers of the northwest are unanimously agreed to make a vigorous effort to prevent legislation by congress abolishing the tariff on articles used in paper manufacture.

FORTY-EIGHT NEW DOCTORS.

Twenty-Second Annual Commencement of Atlanta Medical College—Brilliant Success of the Institution.

The twenty-second annual commencement of the Atlanta medical college occurred last night. The inclement weather did not prevent the attendance of a very large audience of ladies and gentlemen. The opera-house was full, and if the night had been fair would have been packed. This institution has become so identified with the progress and prosperity of Atlanta that our people feel in its success a peculiar pride which asserts itself whenever the occasion offers. Since the war it has steadily grown in popular favor until it now ranks among the best medical colleges in the country, and attracts students from all parts of the south. The past year has been one of especially brilliant success, and is a tribute to the faithful services of the faculty and the devoted interest of the trustees. There have been no less than one hundred and ten bona fide students in attendance, and

FORTY-EIGHT GRADUATES

who last night went out bearing the name and the honor of this noble institution. This is the largest class the college has ever sent out, and one of the largest any medical college has graduated this year. At eight o'clock the faculty and trustees came upon the stage and the exercises were opened by music from Professor Wurm's string band. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Gwin.

Dr. J. T. Johnson, the dean of the faculty, announced to the trustees the great success of the past year and presented for the degree of M. D. forty-eight graduates, composing the largest class the college had ever prepared for the profession.

Hon. W. L. Mitchell, of Athens, the venerable president of the board of trustees, conferred in due form upon these young men the degree of doctor of medicine and presented their diplomas. The following is a list of the new doctors:

Class 1—J. P. Abercrombie, Alabama; H. W. Blair, Alabama; James Blaisdell, Maine; P. R. Bradford, Georgia; W. J. Bramlette, South Carolina; C. O. Brock, Georgia.

Class 2—R. J. Bruce, Georgia; H. L. Burt, Georgia; T. F. Chandler, Georgia; I. N. Devine, Georgia; J. B. Edge, Georgia; J. G. Faircloth, Georgia.

Class 3—L. S. Garner, Georgia; Z. T. Grady, Alabama; P. P. Gray, Georgia; J. M. Greer, North Carolina; J. M. Harrison, Georgia; J. W. Hollingsworth, Louisiana.

Class 4—W. R. Hollingsworth, South Carolina; J. W. Holton, Ohio; J. A. Huddleston, Georgia; W. A. Huddleston, Georgia; J. A. Hurt, Alabama; A. R. Jarrett, Georgia; J. A. Knight, Georgia.

Class 5—J. C. LeGrande, Alabama; J. B. Liddell, Texas; H. G. Logan, Arkansas; J. H. McCarty, Georgia; F. B. McRea, Georgia; J. S. Macon, Alabama.

Class 6—C. C. Maddox, Georgia; D. S. Moore, Alabama; E. B. Moore, Texas; W. E. Moore, Alabama; R. T. Nash, Georgia; C. C. Quillian, Georgia.

Class 7. T. W. Redwine, Georgia; J. N. Ridley, Georgia; W. B. Ross, Alabama; T. M. J. Russell, Georgia; J. H. Simpson, Georgia; C. H. Smith, Georgia.

Class 8. O. M. Starr, Georgia; J. E. Stephens, Georgia; A. Strickland, Georgia; J. T. Van Horne, Georgia; C. A. White, Georgia.

The ad eundem degree was conferred on A. F. Hambright, M. D., of South Carolina, and C. S. Strother, M. D., of Georgia.

The personelle of the class was remarkably fine and their record at the college has been worthy of the good appearance they made last night.

After more music Dr. Johnson introduced Dr. J. A. Hurt, of Alabama, who had been chosen by his classmates as the valedictorian of the occasion.

Dr. Hurt is a young man well known and highly esteemed in Atlanta. He is a brother of Mr. Joel F. Hurt, the prominent real estate agent. His course at the Atlanta medical college has been studious, clean and honorable. His address last night was marked by the sober strength of its thought, and the manly grace of its delivery. It had been carefully prepared and gave evidence of the studious application of naturally excellent mental powers. The young speaker was interrupted several times by the applause of his hearers.

He left a pleasant impression and begins his professional career under auspices the most hopeful.

REV. H. H. TUCKER, D. D.,

delivered the annual address. His theme was "The True Physician." Being aware that an analysis of Dr. Tucker's speech would necessarily leave out much that was good because it could not give it all, the reporter abandoned himself to the pleasure of hearing. From the first he pleased the audience and kept their attention gradually working up to the enthusiasm which marked the close of his remarks. The speaker's high estimate of the character of the true physician was expressed in glowing words and emphasized with that energetic delivery which characterizes all his oratorical efforts.

His advice to the graduates was so fresh and witty that it was calculated to make a lasting and healthy impression on the men now so alive to all that may affect their future. Dr. Tucker was heartily applauded several times.

DR. H. V. M. MILLER

delivered the prizes offered for excellence in the various departments of study in the curriculum. He congratulated the graduates on belonging to the largest and best class ever sent out from the institution. It is the unanimous opinion of the faculty that the present class is the best in proficiency in study which the Atlanta medical college has ever trained.

Dr. Miller's remarks were brief but full of humor and interesting on account of what they suggested, if they did not elaborate. The following is a list of the prizes and of those who were so fortunate as to receive them:

Faculty's prize of surgical instruments for proficiency and best average in general studies awarded to Dr. J. H. McCarthy.

Dr. Miller stated that there had been such a very close competition for this prize that there was only a shade of difference between Dr. McCarthy and Drs. Hurt, Strickland and Garner. The difference between these young men was only ½ of one per cent and the faculty made honorable mention of the other three.

Professor J. G. Westmoreland offered a medical case for the best thesis on the action of remedies, which was awarded to Dr. C. C. Maddox.

Professor W. F. Westmoreland offered a transfusion apparatus to the student who presents the best report of the surgical clinic. Awarded to Dr. J. A. Hurt.

Professor Taliaferro offered an obstetrical forceps for the best examination on obstetrics and diseases of women. Awarded to Dr. L. S. Garner.

Professor Calhoun offered a prize of an ophthalmoscope (Liebrich's) to the student who presents the best report of the eye and ear clinic. Awarded to Dr. J. A. Hurt.

Professor William Abram Love offered a medical case for the best essay on the nervous and vascular relations of the ovaries and uterus to the general system. Awarded to Dr. J. H. McCarty.

Professor Logan offered a gold medal for the best thesis on the relations of the science of chemistry to medicine. Awarded to Dr. J. W. Holton.

The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Gwin, and thus closed a brilliant year in the history of the Atlanta medical college.

Faust.

To-night Emma Abbott will appear as "Marguerite" in Faust, her best role. The troupe will be out in full force with Tom Karl, Mrs. Seguin and other musical stars. The seats are well sold and the Young Men's library will realize a handsome sum. The Mobile Register says: Emma Abbott's Marguerite, from first note to brilliant finale, gave her audience a series of surprises. The "King of Thule" has never been better or more purely sung on these boards, and her jewel song developed a nicety of vocalization that only great artists have shown us. The whole of the third act was sung deliciously, and its climax was the signal for thunders of applause and a double recall. The scene with Valentine showed even greater tragic force, and must place Miss Abbott high on the roll of actresses; but in the following chapel scene, she rose to the very grandeur of woe. The last great scene—the prayer and penitence in prison—set the seal of perfection upon Emma Abbott's Marguerite.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., March 3.

Oconee circuit	3	Cherokee circuit	14
Albany circuit	7	Augusta circuit	9
Southwestern circuit	30	Middle circuit	7
Pataula circuit	8	Ocmulgee circuit	15
Chattahoochee circuit	8	Brunswick circuit	2
Macon circuit	4	Eastern circuit	9
Flint circuit	27	Northern circuit	2
Coweta circuit	10	Atlanta circuit	23
Rome circuit	12		

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 3. Argument concluded.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Shaw vs. Griffin. Certiorari, from Berrien. Argued. H. T. Peeples & Son, by brief, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

OCONEE CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Foster, et al., vs. Stapler. Ejectment, from Dodge. Lanier & Anderson, for plaintiff in error. J. M. Roberts; J. F. DeLacy; L. A. Hall, for defendant.

Pending the argument of Mr. Hall court adjourned until 10 a.m., to-morrow.

The injunction case of Penitentiary Company No. 2, et al., vs. Nelms, in which Justice Jackson is disqualified, has been set for Friday next.

A LITTLE HUNT

For the Body of a Supposed Suicide.

Thursday afternoon, a dark skinned individual by the name of Frank Alexander, while riding out Peachtree street on a car, volunteered the information that he was taking a trip to the outskirts of the city, where he intended to commit suicide. As he repeatedly informed the passengers of his intention, some of them commenced to think that he was really in earnest. One of them—a rather timid young man, addressed the darkey and asked him why he intended to commit the act of violence upon himself and thereby cast a shadow of gloom over the community.

The negro answered by saying that he had been forced to form an alliance with a damsel whom he did not love, and wishing a speedy divorce, he had concluded to make a pistol answer the place of judge and jury. The colored warrior spoke in the most earnest manner throughout the entire conversation, convincing everyone that he intended to carry the programme through in every detail. He went so far as to introduce to the audience the pistol with which he was to put out his lights as soon as he had reached a suitable place.

When the car reached the terminus of the line the negro jumped lightly to the ground and departed in the direction of the cut leading to Ponce de Leon. As he turned the bend in the cut the street car driver whose heart was filled with sorrow was heard to remark to a gentleman near at hand, "poor fellow, how sad your fate is to be." Shortly after the negro disappeared, and before the driver had called upon his mules to tighten the traces, the sharp report of a pistol was plainly heard coming from the direction in which the man had gone. After a solemn but rapid trip the driver was again in the bosom of the city and reported the facts of the case to Policemen Butler and Pelot, who were on duty near the corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets. Officer Pelot boarded the car at once and started out to find the corpse and bring it to the city. He was soon in the locality where the report of the pistol had been heard, but saw nothing of the negro. The vigilant officer, after galloping over the fields for a half mile around and not finding the object of his search, returned to the city and gave up the chase.

The Eclectics.

The commencement exercises of the Georgia eclectic medical college, were held at the capitol building, last night, in the presence of a large and appreciative audience, representative hall being filled from floor to galleries. Professor Wurm's band interspersed the proceedings with excellent music.

The exercises were opened with an appropriate prayer by Rev. R. S. McGarity. The Rev. W. C. Bowman, who stands as one of the finest pulpit orators of our city, delivered the annual address, in an impressive manner; many pertinent allusions of which elicited sounds of applause. Professor I. J. M. Gross then followed, in a fifteen minutes' speech, on the origin of American or eclectic medicine, in his usual lucid style.

The degree of doctor of medicine was then conferred by the vice-president of the board of directors, Dr. S. T. Biggers, upon the following named gentlemen of the class: W. W. Anderson, Spring Place, Ga; W. H. Dickinson, Wolf Creek, Ala.; G. E. L. Falls, Morganton, Ga.; L. G. Goss, Bowman, Ga.; Columbus Pickett, Clayton, Ga.; J. M. T. Smith, Lost Mountain, Ga., and L. S. Young, Newnan, Ga.

The adeundem degree was conferred upon J. K. S. Case, M.D., Dallas, Ga., and W. M. Durham, M.D., Athens, Ga.

The honorary degree was conferred upon W. L. Hitchcock, M.D., Madison, Ga., and J. P. Miller, M.D., West Point, Ga.; also, upon Dr. C. D. Thompson, Oil City, Pa., a member of the National eclectic medical association, member of the Eclectic medical association of Pennsylvania, and honorary member of the New York State eclectic medical society, in acknowledgment of eminent services rendered to the cause of liberal medicine.

A most impressive address was then delivered to the graduates by the dean, Professor Bowland, which was followed by a few pertinent and appropriate remarks to the recipients of the honorary degree on its significant import.

The class valedictory was then delivered by Columbus Pickett, M. D., in an appropriate manner, reflecting the wisdom of his associates in the selection for that important and honorable place.

The usual expressions of thanks were then tendered by the dean, when the exercises closed by Rev. R. S. McGarity pronouncing the benediction. The exercises reflected much credit upon the young and rising institution now known to our people as the Georgia Eclectic medical college, in which we hope our city will soon exhibit much interest and pride. All hail its founders and teachers! May success crown their efforts.

An Open Letter to Mr. Pratt—No. 3.

We have made propositions to you which you have disregarded. Knowing you were in the wrong and had injured us, you had not manliness enough to say so and relieve us from the stigma you had cast upon us. Are you willing now to say that our vinegar, according to your analysis, is "heavily adulterated with oil of vitriol?" as you said on the 17th of February. You dare not. Your analysis is condemned by every scientist, and now that you appreciate how grave a wrong you have done us, you find yourself unable to extricate yourself from the meshes of your report. You have no outlet but to acknowledge you are wrong, and we hope you do not lack the manhood to impeach your own record as a chemist.

We have made arrangements to place your report before every member of the chemical society and shall ventilate thoroughly their opinion of your outrageous blunder. Rest assured, sir, we shall not allow this matter to gently pass out of mind. Time, energy and capital shall be devoted to the exposure of this conspiracy and the vindication of our good name.

ALDEN & BRO.

New Buildings.

If the buildings that are to go up in Atlanta this summer were all located together at some point beyond the city limits, they would make a town as large as Marietta. The architects estimate that there will be $250,000 worth of improvements made in Atlanta this year. The opinion of the architects is based upon the work that will be done under their supervision, and has no reference to the building to be done in which their skill will be found unnecessary. Hundreds of tenements and cottages will be built by contractors without the assistance of architects. The services of these gentlemen are only employed when fine buildings are to be erected. A gentleman who is in the position to know, thinks that in all there will be fully $350,000 worth of improvements made in Atlanta this season.

Marriage.

No. 70 Pulliam street was the scene, on Tuesday, the 2d instant, of a second wedding already this year, Rev. Dr. Spalding officiating. Mr. Edward J. Finch, of Spartanburg, S. C., was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Werner, of whom it may be said in Tennyson's sweet words:

"With thy young lover, hand in hand,
From love to love, from home to home you go,
From mother unto mother, fair young bride."

The Ute Removal.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The secretary of the interior had a conference with Chief Ouray, Uncompahges and the White River Utes this afternoon at which the Indians virtually agreed to accept the terms of the government and cede their reservation. The secretary will submit the details of agreement to congress. It is thought that the White River Utes will be removed to the Uintah reservation in Utah upon the lands to be allotted them there, and that Ouray and the Uncompahgres will be settled in severalty on land on Grand River in Utah. At a previous interview the Southern Ute delegation consented to give up their present reservation. They will probably be located on a strip of land bordered by the LaPlata river in New Mexico near the Navajo reservation.

A Banquet to Grant.

GALVESTON, March 3.—A News special from the City of Mexico, dated the 2d, says that President Diaz gave a banquet in honor of General Grant last night in the national palace. All the members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps, with many other persons, were present. After the banquet, a festival took place. The plaza was tastefully adorned, illuminated, and crowded with people.

A Heavy Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—J. W. Mackey has purchased from J. C. Flood the entire interest of the latter in the mining and milling properties of the firm in the Comstock mine. Mackey declines to make a definite statement as to the amount of the consideration, but leaves it to be inferred that it is an excess of $5,000,000.

Municipal Election.

ROCHESTER, March 3.—Parsons, republican, was re-elected mayor by 4,500 majority, over Fitzsimmons, democrat and greenbacker.

UTICA, March 3.—J. Thomas Spriggs, democrat, was elected mayor. The council is a tie.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Are now receiving an unusually attractive stock of

Spring Dress Goods.

All the Novelties of the season will be on exhibition during this week. The new Silks, New Satins and New Styles of

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS ARE BEAUTIES.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

Is now filled with the handsomest goods ever before shown by us.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT IS UNEQUALLED IN ATLANTA.

Call and examine and we will show you the largest store, the handsomest goods, and at as low prices as can be found in the South.

THE RAILROAD RATES.

Other Changes Probable.

The publication in yesterday's CONSTITUTION of the result of the railroad commissioners labors was read with great interest by the public generally, but especially by the railroad officials and stockholders, whose interest were so directly concerned. A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called on President Brown, of the Western and Atlantic railroad, to ascertain his views on the question. He said that until he had official information from the commission he could not say what he thought. He expressed an anxiety that the new rates should be such as to protect the commerce and enterprise of Atlanta, but said nothing definite on the question.

Colonel J. G. Foreacre, general manager of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. He had just returned to the city and said that he had not had time to study the rates published. He could not therefore express his opinion on them.

The reporter called on Colonel L. P. Grant, superintendent of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, but found that he was absent.

A prominent director of the Central railroad remarked yesterday that he feared the new rates would prove injurious to Atlanta but hoped they would be so modified by the commission as to prevent any harmful results to us. It is proper to state that the railroad commission has addressed a large number of circular letters to the officials of all the railroads in the state and to prominent merchants in a number of localities asking them how the published rates will affect their interests.

When their replies are received the commission will carefully revise their present conclusions and so adjust the rates as to meet as far as possible the views of those who are entitled to consultation and respect. There is a grave and onerous duty before the commission, but there is a general feeling that in the hands of such men the responsibility is safe.

Colonel Cole's Plans for the Future—The Blue Ridge Route.

Nashville Banner, 2d.

Colonel E. W. Cole, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, accompanied by the directors of the road, will leave this evening for Louisville, Ky. It is understood that the visit has a direct connection with the disposition of the St. Louis and Southeastern, and Owensboro and Nashville railroads. They will likely return to-morrow. Some who have been studying the railroad situation for some time, incline to the opinion that the directors, all of whom are friends of Colonel Cole, will sell the railroads mentioned to him, thus enabling him to become the head of a system from St. Louis to the sea. They say that if he buys these lines he can use the track of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway to Chattanooga, by reason of the fact that the minority stockholders, who hold over two million dollars worth of stock, control the road and will operate with him. If Colonel Cole does not purchase the roads they will be sold to the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad company at a heavy price. Recent developments indicate that Colonel Cole will ere long be on top.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 3.—At a meeting of the Louisville and Nashville railroad directors to-day, the lease of the Pensacola road was ratified; also, all the contracts and combinations entered into between Vice-President Newcomb, President Wadley, Governor Brown and others. Colonel Cole was present to ascertain whether the directors wished to purchase the Southern road or not. This they think it best to do, and steps will probably soon be taken in that direction.

The Blue Ridge Route.

Knoxville Chronicle.

In a conversation to-day with General R. N. Hood, president of the above road, he informed us that he had just received information from the principal stockholders of his road, that they were ready at any time to complete it to the North Carolina line. He also has assurances from Colonel G. J. Foreacre, of Georgia, that ample arrangements have been made for the completion of the road in that state, to the line between Georgia and North Carolina. This leaves 70 miles unprovided for, being that part of the road which will run through the state of North Carolina. General Hood informs us that steps are being taken to secure the means for the completion of that link, and he is sanguine that the time is not far distant when it will be done. Taken altogether, he does not think the construction of this part of the line will be more expensive than that from here to Maryville.

We have the utmost confidence in the completion of a road from Knoxville to the Atlantic seaboard in a very few years. The friends of the Blue Ridge road are very active and have recently obtained legislation in South Carolina to their interests. Within the next ten years the dreams of a half century will be realized, and Knoxville will have direct communication with Charleston and Augusta.

The Louisville and Nashville company have agreed to loan $100,000 of their credit to a company in Alabama for the establishment of iron furnaces on the line of the Great Southern road.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—The annual report of Thomas Allen, president of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway, shows as follows: Gross earnings of transportation department for the year $5,201,611; operating and general expenses $2,901,056; net earnings $2,300,555; increase of gross earnings over previous year $778,290 or 17 1-9 per cent; increase of net earnings over previous year $354,599 or 18¼ per cent.

REPUBLICAN METHODS.

A Packard Politician Proposes to Sell Legislation.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—On Monday Mayor Patton addressed a letter to Hon. R. N. Ogden, speaker of the house of representatives, stating that members of the house had proposed to Major J. H. Behan for $3,500 to arrange with the legislative committee on city affairs for such action as would retain the present city administrators in their places until their terms expire, or for $7,000 would guarantee such legislation as would retain them in place for four years. The house at once adopted a resolution calling on the mayor for the name of the party making the corrupt proposition. To-day Mayor Patton informed the house that Hon. Henry Heidenheim, member from the 4th ward and the only republican elected from this city, was the party who made the proposition on the floor of the house Saturday evening. An investigating committee was appointed. Heidenheim says a mountain has been made of a mole hill.

MT. ST. GOTHARD.

The Completion of the Greatest Modern Tunnel.

The cable announces that the Mount St. Gothard tunnel, uniting Germany, through Switzerland, with Italy, has been pierced from end to end, the final blasting of rock, to bring the two ends into connection, being made on Sunday last. It now only remains to finish up the work and form a junction between the Swiss system of railways and that of Italy. What the Mount Cenis tunnel did for France the Mount St. Gothard tunnel will do for Germany, the connection of the Swiss lines with those of Germany opening direct communication from the latter country with Italy by the St. Gothard tunnel, as the connection of the French with the Italian lines gives France an easy railway route to Italy by that of Mount Cenis. As the cost of constructing the Mount Cenis tunnel was shared between France and Italy, so the cost of constructing the Mount St. Gothard tunnel is shared between Germany, Italy and Switzerland. The total cost of the former was $15,000,000; of the latter $45,000,000. The large additional cost of the St. Gothard tunnel was owing to the difficulty of its approaches and the necessity of lining nearly one-half of its length with masonry. It is the longest tunnel in the world; that of the Hoosac being 4¾ miles, Mount Cenis 7 1-10 miles, St. Gothard 9¼ miles. Its cost exceeded the original contract price by over twelve millions of dollars. For a time, from the losses sustained by M. Favre under his contract, the work was suspended and it was thought would be abandoned; but an international conference was held at which it was determined to push the tunnel to completion, and the necessary means to accomplish it were furnished. The Mount Cenis tunnel, or rather, as it is now called, the Col de Frejus, because it runs under that spur of the Cottian Alps, distant from Mount Cenis some fifteen miles, lies wholly in Savoy, a territory ceded by Victor Emmanuel to France in consideration of the aid given him by the latter in expelling the Austrians from Italy. It passed thence to Turin, in Lombardy. The Mount St. Gothard tunnel, on the other hand, is on Swiss soil, on the border line between the cantons Uri and Tessin, and the railway, after leaving the southern end of the tunnel, passes through the whole length of the canton of Tessin before reaching, by the main line, Lake Maggiore, on the Italian frontier; or, by a diverging line, Lake Lugano, on the same frontier. If the Mount Cenis tunnel had not been built, that of St. Gothard would not have been projected. Until the Col de Frejus was tunneled sixty thousand travelers crossed into Italy annually over Mount St. Gothard, or by the Splugen and Simplon roads, and most of the merchandise between Italy and Switzerland, northeastern France, western and central Germany and northern Europe took the same routes. The opening of the Mount Cenis tunnel in 1870 put an end to the profitable monopoly of the Swiss highways, and was a serious blow to Italy and Switzerland. It was then felt that this diversion of travel and traffic must be counteracted by the construction of a new railway route across the Alps. Attention was first directed to the Simpson road, and some work was begun on it; but it was soon found that such a road, like that by Mount Cenis, would be directly tributary to the interests of France. The choice next lay between the Splugen and the St. Gothard routes, but the objection to the Splugen route was that, as it would pass down the valley of the upper Rhine and along the Austrian frontier, it would be liable to interruption and control in the event of a European war. It was then concluded that to insure the neutrality of the railway it must run wholly through Swiss territory, and, for this reason, notwithstanding the greater length of tunnel to be pierced and the greater cost, the route by way of Mount St. Gothard was chosen. It had the advantage of direct railway communication with Germany on the one side and Italy on the other. The route passes through the interior of Switzerland, remote from the track of hostile armies, and, besides affording to travelers a view for the whole of its distance of the grandest Alpine scenery, emerges upon Italy in the neighborhood of two of its finest lakes, where close connection can be made with the Italian lines and the port of Genoa. From what we have said it is easy to understand the importance of this great work, and how the great cost of it is likely to be compensated by its becoming the chief route of excursionists, and equally so of merchandise passing to and fro betwen the countries instrumental in building this famous tunnel.

IN CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The vice-president laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war transmitting, in response to a senate resolution, information regarding the number, age, rank, etc., of officers retired from the army since the act of June, 1878.

Mr. Garland, from the committee on the judiciary, reported adversely on the senate bill to extend the jurisdiction of the northern district of Texas.

Mr. Thurman, from the same committee, reported adversely on several house bills for the removal of political disabilities of individuals.

Mr. Carpenter, from the same committee, reported adversely on the house bill, to provide for the appointment of additional clerks in the western judicial district of North Carolina.

Mr. Jonas introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Betty Taylor and Mrs. Knoxwood, daughter, and grand-daughter of Zachariah Taylor. Referred.

Mr. Harris asked unanimous consent to have the house bill to provide for the construction of a marine hospital at Memphis taken up, but Mr. Hamlin objected.

Mr. Wallace, from the committee on appropriations, reported with amendments the house bill to provide for a deficiency in the appropriations for transporting the mails on the star route for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely on the senate bill to facilitate the transaction of business in the United States supreme court. Indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Bayard the senate took up and passed the house bill to amend section 3020 of the revised statutes.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter, Mr. Logan speaking in opposition to the bill. Pending the conclusion of Mr. Logan's argument, the senate went into executive session, and when the doors were opened it adjourned.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: To be supervisors of census—Wm. H. Moore, first district of Alabama; Wm. Handy, second district of Mississippi. To be postmasters—W. G. Wilkinson, at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, and Charles Miller, Morgan City, Louisiana.

THE HOUSE.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, recommending the appropriation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for a building at San Antonio, Texas; also a message from the president, calling the attention of congress to the claims of certain Spanish inhabitants of east Florida during the years of 1812-13, and generally known as the "east Florida claims."

Certain miscellaneous business having been disposed of by the house, Mr. Wood, of New York, moved to dispense with the morning hour for the purpose, as he stated, of then moving to go into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the refunding bill. The house, however, refused to dispense with the morning hour, and resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the removal of causes from state to federal courts.

The morning hour expired without any action on the bill, and the house proceeded to the consideration of the senate memorial resolutions relative to the late Senator Houston, of Alabama. After eulogies by Representatives Wright, Wood, Forney, Lowe, Williams, Herbert, Herndon, Lewis, Sanford and Shelley, of Alabama; House and Atkins, of Tennessee, and Harris, of Virginia, the house as a mark of respect to the deceased senator, adjourned.

The house ways and means committee gave a hearing to-day to a number of manufacturers of quinine who desire that the duty on the imported article, technically known as sulphate of quinia, which was removed by an act of congress passed during the extra session last year, shall be restored. The manufacturers urge that while the duty on quinine has been removed articles from which it is manufactured are still taxed; to offset these taxes on raw material from which quinine is made and give them a fair chance with foreign manufacturers.' They urge the imposition of a duty of at least ten per cent. on imported quinine. They also presented a memorial signed by the druggists of forty-eight cities in various parts of the country favoring a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem on foreign quinine for the reason that American quinine is of better quality than foreign and should be protected.

The senate committee on appropriations considered to-day the house bill providing for the star mail service deficiency. An amendment offered by Mr. Wallace, providing for an increase in the amount granted by the house to $1,100,000, was lost by a vote of 6 to 2. An amendment of the house proviso which required a return to the original contract in certain cases was also lost, by a tie vote. The first section of the bill was then amended by striking out all reference to existing or original contract prices. Mr. Beck moved the adoption of a preamble virtually censuring the post-office department for expending money in advance of the appropriations. After an animated discussion it was adopted by a vote of 4 to 3—Mr. Wallace declining to vote for the reason that the preamble involved a criminal charge against the head of the department on which he might have to vote hereafter.

The Salvation Army.

The "Salvation army," queer as it is in its make-up and methods, is now recognized in England as an evangelical agency of considerable power. Its leader is named Booth. He has been at work for fourteen years, although in a comparatively obscure way until two or three years ago. He is tall, dark, spare and angular, with shaggy and gristly beard, piercing little eyes and enormous Roman nose. He is nervous, earnest, and bold. He has none of the gifts or graces of the style of oratory which is admired in refined circles, but is a powerful speaker in his rough way when he has an audience of working people in sympathy with him.

His followers are managed in military fashion. There are one hundred and twenty-five corps, with a station for each, and one hundred and eighty officers. They endeavor to preach the Christianity of the Bible, and to be in harmony with all gospel Christians, while they make no organic union with any. Booth respects all the sects. He issues his orders to his officers, and expects implicit obedience, which he generally gets. His book of orders and regulations is a volume of more than one hundred pages, going into detail as to everything the officers and members of the salvation army are expected to do. The "hallelujah lasses" are considered fully the equal of any of the male forces in efficiency. Among the factory people and the colliers in the coal mining districts the labors of the "army" have been most successfully put forth. An official gazette called The War Cry is issued more or less regularly. It bristles with martial expressions, and is full of the notion of marching on the devil and annihilating his forces. With all that is queer and odd in Booth and his co-workers, he seems to be honest and practical, as well as desperately in earnest in regard to the conversion of the poor, for whose good he labors.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., March 3, 1880.

R M Neilson, Baltimore; W B Thomas, W M Durham, Athens; H J Hampton, Maysville; N M Wright, J R Barker, Cedartown; Arthur Payne, N Y; J W Sefton, L F Grahn, A Ackerman, Cincinnati; John G Rushing, Charleston; T E Sullivan, Va; R L Boyd, Miss; P P Dickinson, N Y; Lyman Wells, Montgomery; Geo E McFeer, H C Spencer, Baltimore; Thos Adkins, Richmond, Va; G W Thomas, Eatonton, Ga; Chas R Watts, Ga; L Marcosson, N Y; S H Spann, Ala; D L Stern, Philadelphia; Geo S Bullock, Chicago; H W Forbush, New Orleans; B F Stangland, N Y; R J Lewis, Cincinnati; D K Lance, St Louis; S J Carr, Baltimore; Wm L Dakota, F C; Mr and Mrs W E Forbes, Mrs C H Forbes and child, Boston; J C Kepler, Richmond, Ind; P R Lance, N Y; H T Earnest, P P C Co; H T Duke, Cincinnati; E A Heard, Griffin, Ga; M Liedner, N Y; J T Hunt and lady, Barnesville; John DeWitt, Frank Armond, N Y; Mr and Mrs P L Tiers, Philadelphia; J Cullens, St Louis; G A Thatcher, N Y; W S Fitz, Boston; James S Allison, Baltimore; C O Barrett, Boston; Mrs B J Wolff, Madison; H J Hampton, Maysville; J A Christain, Boston; S F Bagg, Watertown, N Y; John DeWitt, N Y; T B Hazleton, Gainesville, Ga; L Wells, Ala; W B Henion, Cincinnati; J A Harrison, Louisville; W J Bramhall, Geo G Gorlem, Cincinnati; P M Reeder, Tenn; R M Wade, J Goodnow, city; T C Morton, Philadelphia; J. o M Martin, N Y; Shep Shepherd, West Point; J H Burgess, F V Simmonds & wife, J N Dunlop, P L Thomas, N Y; G B Wooten, Ga; D A Goddard & wife, Boston; E G Simmons, W B Guerry, Americus; Mrs O W McKinney, Harry McKinney, Rochester, N Y; C V Spear & wife, Pittsfield, Mass; Miss M H Holbrook, Holbrook, Mass; Wm L Mitchell, Athens, Ga; Chas B James, Bristol, Tenn; H E Woolfolk, Louisville; W S Gay & wife, Columbia, S C; Jno H Almund & son, Convers, Ga; W H Patterson, city; N A Smith, B P Hollis, Americus; W A Rice & party, N Y; Dr H M Skellman, J Q Heyman, G S Hill, jr, Lexington, Ky; J M Dexter & wife, Brunswick, Ga; H J Ackerman, Albany, N Y; Clayton Newbold, Philadelphia; J G Truitt, LaGrange; G R Boaz, Jos Scrutchins, city; S S Rider, Baltimore; A J Cobb & wife, Miss Birdie Cobb, Miss Bazeline Prince, Athens; Miss Trezeant, Ga; Geo F Thomas, Lamar Cobb, Rev Dr Campbell, Athens; Jno A Whitner, H C Erwin, H C Glenn, Atlanta; F H Cohen, N Y; W L DeRossett, N C; W F Pearce, Cincinnati; J W Preston Monticello; M A McDowell, Shady Da'e, Ga; J T Hunt & lady, Barnesville, Ga; Geo M Nolan, McDonough, Ga; H J Stony, Louisville, Ky; T D Adams, Roswell, Ga; W Warlick, city; W D Elliott, Covington, Ga.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., March 3, 1880.

M G Waitt, N C; C D Hainey, Baltimore; R M Strolher, St Louis; Cyrus Winchel, Albert Winchel, Miss D Earing and sister, Maine; D D Willcox, Columbus; J C Kirkham, N Y; T P Rivand, Va; F M White, C C White, Memphis, Tenn; Dan White, A F McGhee, Miss; Henry Camp, Little Rock, Ark; J Paulichech and wife, Ohio; R F Chidsey, N Y; Mrs J H Wright, Ohio; C R Fox, Thomaston; R E Parker, Cole City, Ga; R S Plogras, Midway, Ky; W White, Marietta; D J Evans, Barnesville; A S Misse, Richmond, Ky; C T Meazey, Marietta; J H Applegate, Augusta; W E Simmons, Lawrenceville, Ga; W C Cleveland, J J Cleveland, V Cleveland, Greenville, S C; Geo T Barnes and wife, Augusta; Geo E King, E C Watkins, Baltimore; G H Flock, N Y; James P Simmons, Norcross; E S Phinny, N Y; Bob Griffith, Charlotte, N C; James Karsons, Louisville; D G Mark, Detroit; Sam Foster, N C; C C Rankin, Savannah; Ed S Wright, H M McIntosh, Albany; S T Webster, Montgomery, Ala; R L Delier, Richmond, Va; John V Williams, Rome; Wm H Hamilton and wife, Wm Leak, N Y; J C Rutherford, Macon, Ga; A Lusony, Jas Ross, S H Davis, Savannah; W B Rudolph, Florida; C C King, O H King, Roswell; M H Clift, Chattanooga; John D Butt, Augusta; G D Jones, Griffin, Ga; D Butler, Madison; T E Sullivan, Va; Sam J Winn, W L Hutchins, Lawrenceville, Ga; Frank O Evans, Albany, Ga; Miss B Prince, A J Cobb, Lamar Cobb, C D Campbell, Athens; D W Rogers, Floyd county; D W Bellow, Springfield, Ohio; John Melton, Va; L Busch, Louisville, Ky; R H Milan and family, Barnesville; D W Dorrett, Hampton; John A Miller, Millersburg, Ky; D B Leonard, Ga; E B Lewis, Montgomery; R L Ross, Providence, R I; W A Hawkins, Miss Annie Lou Hawkins, Miss Jenny Edmundson, Americus; J H Parker, Dalton; Chas Logan, Griffin; C D Herring, Baltimore; A Benjamin, Cincinnati, Ohio; Thos Merritt, Augusta; Jas W Morrison, Abbott opera company; W W Clark, Covington; D G Gunn, Morgan county; B H Tendall, Baltimore; W F Finly, Gainesville; W C Fain, Calhoun; W H Prather, Ky; H Solomon, LaGrange; J R High, Madison; Chas B Collier, N Y; E F Austin, Augusta; J G H Amond, city; W W Rankin, Charlotte, N C; W B Wilson, Gainesville, Ga; John C Brillain, Dahlonega; W D H Shepherd, Toccoa; James B Gaston, Gainesville; A J Lary, Havassee; J F Park, Westminster, Md; J Asher, Augusta; J Prescott Aldrich, Charleston, S C; O H Churchhill, Thos Dunn, Montreal, Canada; Ed H Cherry, Marietta; W L Wilcox, Hazehurst; R E Hilldreth, Miss Robert Sibley, Senoia; A W Port, Newnan; H M Fairfax, Va.

Besides the celebrated ware of Reed & Barton, we announce to our customers that we are now HEADQUARTERS FOR THE SALE OF THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY'S GOODS IN ELECTRO PLATE.

We offer a full line of these goods for table and ornamental purposes.

And will not be undersold by any competition whatever.

Call and examine our goods and prices.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELERS, 34 WHITEHALL STREET.
488 jan23—dtf 4th page

William Crenshaw, DENTIST, 24 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Wurzburg's Bazar!

54 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE —OF OUR— **CLEARING OUT SALE!**

If you wish to obtain BARGAINS call and examine our PRICES.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, MILLINERY, VELVETS, HATS, CORSETS, UNDERWEAR, PILLOW AND SHEET SHAMS, HOSIERY, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, WILLOW WARE, Etc.

A fine assortment of Lace Fischus, Collarettes, Etc., on hand, and made to order.

Our Picture Frame Department

has increased to such an extent, that we were compelled to take another loft for the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

We are now ready to fill ALL ORDERS, and as the greatest care is taken in doing so, we guarantee ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

L. WURZBURG, ATLANTA, GA.
feb19—dtf

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF

FOR 1880 NOW READY — NEW SPRING MILLINERY

SURPRISE STORE,
Special No. 1.
WILL OPEN
MONDAY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK,
15,000 PAIR of assorted HOSE
Of every description—slightly imperfect.
They will be sold for
5c, 5c, 5c, 5c, 5c, A PAIR.
REGENSTEIN & KUTZ,
74, 76 and 78 Whitehall Street.

48 LARGE SIZE OIL PAINTINGS.

Cheapest Stoves at J. W. Phillips & Co.'s.
mar2—d3t tues thur sat

Cheapest Furniture House in Ga.
$25,000 Worth Chamber and Parlor Suites AT REDUCED PRICES. You can buy a beautiful 1-4 Marble Chamber Suite Complete for $25,00. Elegant Ebony and Gilt Parlor Suites very cheap. Dealers furnished on reasonable terms. Send your orders to
P. H. SNOOK, Atlanta, Ga.
341 feb17—dtf

Merchants, get prices at J. W. Phillips & Co.'s. mar2—d3t tues thur sat

John Calhoun Evins.

Captain Evins has been in my employ continuously for the past ten years, at the head of my rent department. He has served me faithfully, industriously and satisfactorily. Having all the characteristics to please—energy, integrity and reliability. He has formed a copartnership with Mr. Robinson and now "Evins & Robinson," will conduct "The Atlanta Paper Box Factory," an enterprise that I hope will enlarge and prove remunerative. I part with Captain Evins with regret and he carries with him my best wishes for his personal happiness and business prosperity. I have secured the services of Mr. E. D. L. Mobley, a first-class business man, courteous, energetic and prompt. Property holders who want their houses rented and rents collected and prompt settlements, will find it to their interest to place them in my hands. G. W. ADAIR.

Table Cutlery at J. W. Phillips & Co.'s.
mar2—d3t tues thur sat

Burrowes' Lexington Mustard. Best in the world.
500 nov8—d6m sun wed fri

Carpets! Carpets

For the Spring, just received at

John Ryan's,

The Headquarters for the South.

200 rolls of Tapestry Carpets.
25 rolls of Body Brussels,
175 rolls of Ex. Super Ingrains,
50 rolls of all-wool Carpets,
100 rolls of Medium Carpets,
1000 rolls of Mattings, extra cheap,
JUST ARRIVED.

No such stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades and Lace Curtains in the South.

JOHN RYAN

keeps the finest goods manufactured and will **Undersell all Competitors.**

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Beautiful stock of Lambrequins, Reps, Hair Cloths, Fringes, Tassels and Cornicing.

AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices Lower than elsewhere, at

JOHN RYAN'S.

mar3—dtf

Lamps at J. W. Phillips & Co.'s.
mar2—d3t tues thur sat

REMOVAL!

The Silver Palace of G. H. Miller has removed to **No.5 Whitehall Street,** CENTENNIAL BUILDING, And fitted up in every department with newest designs of **Meriden Company's Electro Plate.**

Lovers of Fine Art will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock, which is the largest and most complete in the South.

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

A. F. PICKERT
Successor to G. H. MILLER.
609 jan29—dtf 4th pg

Tinware at J. W. Phillips & Co.'s.
mar2—d3t tues thur sat

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 300 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases pecular to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
a'p7 d&wky6m 2d or 4th pg only

The Young Men's Union Club of Atlanta will give a grand Fair in the basement of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., beginning Thursday night, March 4. Fair is for benevolent purposes. This is a good work and worthy of assistance. All are cordially invited. We promise you a good time and plenty of refreshments.

Toilet Sets at J. W. Phillips & Co.'s.
mar2—d3t tues thur sat

Grand Opening —OF— NEW SILKS —AT— JOHN RYAN'S EMPORIUM,
Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Nothing like them ever before seen in Georgia. The handsomest assortment. The largest quantity. The most beautiful and delicate Tints in Plain, Stripe and Fancy.

JOHN RYAN

has spared no pains this season to show **FINE GOODS —AT— LOW PRICES.**

NOTICE.—Those desiring Samples out of the city can obtain them on application.

John Ryan.
mar3—dtf

Talking About the Liver.

We presume that ill-temper is more often caused by a disordered liver than anything else. To insure a cheerful disposition take Rosadalis, the great Southern Remedy, which will remove the prime cause, and restore the mind to its natural equilibrium.
mar3—d&w1w

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
313 mar21—d&w1y

HYMENEAL.

DAVIS—HARPER—Married, at the Hotel in Buford, Georgia, on the evening of the 3d instant, by the Rev. R. C. Foute, Rector of St. Philip's church, Atlanta, Georgia, Mr. George A. Davis, of Little Rock, Arkansas, to Mrs B. A. Harper, of Atlanta, Georgia. No cards.

INFORMATION FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

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